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For right is right, since God is God,
And right the day must win;
To doubt would be disloyalty,
To falter would be sin.

Waiting for Christ.

FROM THE GERMAN OF HILLER.

We wait for thee, all glorious One!
We look for thine appearing;
We hear thy name, and on the throne
We see thy presence cheering.
Faith even now
Uplifts its brow,
And sees the Lord descending,
And with him bliss unending.

We wait for thee, through days forlorn,
In patient self-denial;
We know that thou our guilt hath borne
Upon thy cross of trial.
And well may we
Submit with thee
To bear the cross and love it,
Until thy hand remove it.

We wait for thee; already thou
Hast all our heart's submission;
And though the spirit sees thee now,
We long for open vision;
When ours shall be
Sweet rest with thee,
And pure, unfading pleasure,
And life in endless measure.

We wait for thee with certain hope—
The time will soon be over;
With childlike longing we look up
Thy glory to discover.
O, bliss! to share
Thy triumph there,
When home, with joy and singing,
The Lord his saints is bringing.

EDITORIAL VISITS.

From Oregon City, a neat river boat took us rapidly up the Willamette, between high wooded bluffs, by beautiful islands, and near occasionally cultivated flats, till gradually the appearance of the country became more and more changed. From the upper portion of the boat we could look over the immediate banks and perceive that we were in a vast and nearly level region, though, at a distance, more or less of a rolling country could be seen. We were in the valley of the Willamette, the great garden of Oregon, or rather, as many remarked to us, Oregon itself. For this great valley, with its many large branches running up into the broken and mountainous regions on each side, contains the largest portion of the population of Oregon, and exhibits all the industrial interests of the State in the highest perfection, if we omit reference to the mines.

It is at first, in the northern part, a region of forests, interspersed with small prairies, gradually changing as we go south, to one of *prairies*, varied with small forests and long strips of trees. It has a rich soil, and yields abundantly all the productions of the temperate zone, being watered by good rains the summer through, so as to need no irrigation. The fields were covered with rich crops of wheat, oats, and corn, while rich meadows of dense timothy grass and white clover, brought forcibly to mind all the associations of old eastern homes.

The only check to the pleasantness of this whole region seems, as we were told, to be the long wet winters. The cold is not severe, but heavy, misting rains and heavy fogs prevail most of the time.

Forty miles from Oregon City, and we were landed at Salem, the Capital of the State, a fine city, located on the east side of the river, and the second in population in Western Oregon. It is finely laid out, with a splendid green, in width equal to two streets and the intervening block—one-third of a mile—affording room, when improved, for the finest park on the Pacific coast. There is another large open square in the northern part and nearer the river, already covered by nature with a dense grove of fir trees—a perfect beauty of a resort.

The popoulation of the city may be two thousand five hundred inhabitants, mostly settled, intelligent American families, engaged in some regular avocation.

Different from California, we saw, in the cities of Oregon but little drunkenness, gambling, idleness, loaferism, or changeableness in the business of the people. Generally all seemed to have some regular employment and to devote themselves steadily to it.

The educational interest of Salem appear well promoted by the needed institutions. The Methodists have here located their college for the State, called "Willamette University," which seems to be in a flourishing condition. It is presided over by Rev. Mr. Wythe, an able and efficient man, favorably known in California, to which he first came out under appointment of Government as physician. We observed that generally he was called Dr. Wythe in Oregon; but doctor, when applied to a minister of the Gospel or President of a college, always means D. D., and it seems to us downright ridiculous to use this term of honor for persons in such callings because they may once have acted as medical practitioners. This suggestion has reference, also, to some ministers in California.

The public schools in Salem seem well conducted and largely patronized. The churches seem well attended and supplied by able pastors. The oldest is the Methodist, originating in their early missions to the Indians. Rev. Mr. Wythe, we believe, officiates as their pastor.

The Congregational is the next in order. Their able Bishop and pastor, the Rev. O. Dickinson, has now been regularly laboring with them fourteen years; a minister of ability—earnest, cordial, sympathising, spiritual. During the past year, twenty-six have been added to the church on profession of faith. The general religious interest, we were told, commenced in the Methodist church, to which one hundred and twenty united themselves on probation. But the Methodists never require conversion as a condition of joining their church on probation; hence the numbers joining often swell up to a large sum, but, on a six months' trial, there are apt to be many, many sad renunciations of that for which a regard is professed at first. But, among the Congregationalists, evidence is always required of a direct hopeful change of heart, by the renewing of the Holy Spirit, or there is no kind of union with the church. Therefore, though the number joining may sometimes seem small, yet it is rare that any fall away by renunciation of the principles once professed.

The house of worship owned by the Congregationalists appeared to us one of the most tasteful, appropriate, and commodious church buildings we have seen on the coast—constructed of wood. If we were to specify a model for other churches, this is the one to which we should refer. Its expense, we believe, was only about six or seven thousand dollars.

The Baptists and Episcopalians also have churches, and the Methodists, South, have a building, but we do not know as to their having worship.

There is in process of erection another church of some order, whose late name we can not for certain specify, but were told that formerly, in Pennsylvania they were known as "Albrights." We were told that they have here, as yet, no organization, but their minister, who has come from the East as a missionary, hopes that there may be one when the building shall be finished.

The business interests are promoted by stores and hotels, (of which last we chose the Mossman) saw and planing mills, two large flouring mills, and the largest woolen factory in the State.

This last is efficiently managed under the superintendence of Mr. J. Hoyt, and turns into cloth nearly four hundred thousand pounds of wool per year. We were told that the company intends to enlarge its enterprise in a few months.

From here we passed by private carriage over the country some twenty-six miles south to Albany, the shiretown of Linn County, on the east side of the river. The region, most of the way here, was rolling and sometimes quite hilly, but all fine, rich farming land. The population is not one-third as numerous as it might be, owing in part to the old governmental donation of a mile square to every settler in this region. Thus, in many regions, the farmers live so far apart as greatly to interfere with the institutions essential to good society—such as public schools and churches. Slowly this evil is becoming remedied.

Albany is as pleasantly situated as Salem, though not as large. It has a fine Congregational church, and talented, energetic, and popular minister—Rev. I. F. Damond. It has also a United Presbyterian church—pastor, Rev. Mr. Irvine; an O. S. Presbyterian church—pastor, Rev. Mr. Monteith—these two worshipping as one congregation in the same building; and a Methodist church.

Their public school house is being much improved and enlarged to accommodate their one hundred and ninety pupils in three departments.

There are here also, as in most of the Oregon cities, large organizations of the Templars, Odd Fellows, and Masons.

From here, eight miles south took us to Corvallis, another county seat, much resembling Albany, but situated on the west side of the river.

The churches are a Presbyterian, Methodist, and Methodist South. The Presbyterian appears in a prosperous condition, with an able pastor—Rev. Mr. Wylie—who has been settled now about two years.

The Methodists have also a flourishing society, but of the Methodist South we were not informed, though we heard an academy here under their control well spoken of. In this region we were told that at the East they have changed their name from Methodist South to Episcopal Methodist, though we have seen no such statement in the publications of the day. Their word "South" is strictly sectional in reference and slavery in meaning. If the change is made, it must be to avoid the reproach of the world, or to come nearer to the old name, which is Methodist Episcopal. If the last is true, it may be simply a strong desire to return to the old body from which they once withdrew.

From Corvallis we took the stage south, late in the evening, for Eugene, where we arrived early in the morning. The country was level and mostly fenced, as if cultivated, the farm houses appeared far apart, and all the crops we could see looked well. We passed many running streams and two good creeks, through various small strips of timber and limited forests, the country being generally prairie.

Our immediate destination was a town of some four hundred inhabitants, beautifully located on the west side of the Willamette, at the head of high water navigation, as the boats in summer land at Corvallis. It is properly the last town in the great valley, as the mountain foot-hills jut in upon the river less than a mile to the south of it. A little to the north a fine lone grassy butte shoots up some two hundred feet. On the east lies the strip of forest extending along the river banks. To the west stretches away, for ten miles, the level prairie, and all around, except to the north, rise in the distance the high mountains, dark with the dense forests reaching into the clouds.

Eugene has Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist, and Episcopal churches. The Presbytsrian, O. S., seems to have sustained an irreparable loss in the death of their youthful and most beloved pastor, Rev Richard Wylie, who, though settled only some eight months among them, had yet attached all classes to him by his ability, faithfulness, and warm christian spirit. But he rests from his labors, and we can only say, that with Him who determines all things in view of eternal results, and of infinite interest, it is as right that a faithful servant be called home after a few months' toil as after scores of years of hard work.

Eugene, like all the agricultural towns of Oregon, seems very quiet in comparison with California. But it is a commendable quiet, arising from the people being, almost without exception, families in settled homes for life, and every one has regular business to attend to, from the oldest to the youngest. The men are at work, the women are at home, and the children are at school. Thus, few or no lounging bummers are seen hanging round corners of streets, and hence the quietness, which seemed strange at first, becomes a beauty in the aspect of affairs as we come to understand it.

From here we were to explore a new portion of Oregon, as we had determined upon a return to California by stage overland.

Early in the morning we were away towards the north, enjoying the privileged seat with the driver, as we wished to see all of the country possible. We were soon wheeled out of the magnificent valley of the Willamette into a rolling, hilly, or mountainous region, and on, on, all day. At first most of the country was inclosed for farms, beautifully cultivated, and diversified with orchards, gardens, grain fields, meadows, and pastures. Gradually the hills shut in closer, the vallies became narrow, the road more winding, and the country less settled, till, near noon, we were in the cañon of Pass River, where for fourteen miles we were wending our way slowly through a dense forest, turning and winding along the crooked stream, by a wild road, which must be excessively muddy in the wet season. This took us through the Calapooya Mountains and brought us into the region of the Umpqua River and its branches. Disconnected and irregular hills, nearly high enough to be called mountains, rose around us in all directions, in all possible varied forms, covered with splendid forests, with intervening small vallies, often cultivated to a perfect charm for a home residence.

On we rolled, the day passing quickly by in our admiration of the varied country scenery, where the population was so scattered that we had no occasion to stop.

We arrived about sundown at the first proper village, called Oakland, a small, lovely place, nestling among groves of trees on the side of a hill over a stream large enough to run a good mill or two.

On we went again, through the same sparse population, by scattering, beautiful farms, among high, romantic hills, till, at midnight, we were at Roseburgh. This is a place of perhaps only a hundred and fifty people, but we could not view much of it in the night, nor did our work admit of our delaying at this point.

The rest of the night the stage took us on through regions evidently similar to what we had passed; but most of the time was spent in sleep, often broken by sudden lurches and rolls of the stage.

The early morning found us at Cañon City, surrounded by splendid mountain scenery, a few miles south of the main Umpqua River. There might have been here fifteen families, in a new region, so broken that it must but slowly settle up. They have here rains enough all the summer for every variety of crops and fruit to mature without irrigation, and the whole land is covered with forests, unless the hand of man has cleared them away.

On rolled the stage, and soon a high mountain range was to be ascended to come over into the Rogue River region. Three hours and we had passed this range, but were yet in the same romantically varied features of the country, though really more mountainous, and settled only by scattered farms. Here many wood grouse or pheasants were seen, so tame as to be easily approached. Twice our driver dismounted to shoot them with a revolver. The first time he shot one. The next time, after firing eleven shots, he put by his pistol and took stones to throw by hand. At the second throw he succeeded in killing one, but, though dozens of stones were thrown by him and the passengers, no farther success attended their efforts. We almost pitied the poor birds thus a mark for all, yet felt rather to laugh at their safety amidst the shower of missiles hurled at them, as to all of which they seemed as indifferent as to any other harmless sport.

At length we came down upon the proper Rogue River, a fine, large, rapid stream of pure water, sweeping on between high mountains, generally skirted by lovely, rich vallies of a few rods or a half mile in width. These were all occupied for farms, the whole mountains, vallies, and rivers presenting a most romantic and magnificent scene. Near evening, ascending along the river, we came out into a rich, fine valley, twelve or fifteen miles wide, and over fifty miles in length, narrowing to its head, and called, by preëminence, Rogue River Valley. We had not thought to see a valley so large, fine, and rich in that region, and enjoyed it far more for its contrast with the region we had just passed through.

The evening was upon us, and, after two days' ride, we were glad to rest at the Franco-American Hotel, in the principal town of this valley, called Jacksonville, here to spend the sacred Sabbath. S. V.

MINES AND MINING.

NEW PROCESSES.—The number of new processes and new machines for saving precious metals has become quite bewildering. The number that prove, upon trial, to be no improvements, but expensive failures, is quite discouraging. To have paid for heavy castings in San Francisco; to have transported them to Austin or Owyhee, at from six to ten cents per pound freight; to have built a mill and set up the improved machinery; to have started the engine and thrown in the ore, and then find your improvement a fatal mistake, and the results all in the Dr. column—let a man try this once, and he will know how well it feels. A Reese River correspondent of the *Mining and Scientific Press* tells of a machine—the Humboldt Crusher"—with which a Philadelphia company became so infatuated as to ship it, with "a full complement of mill machinery," across the plains! After much tribulation, and, as the agent says, "bridging the whole line of road from the Missouri River," they eventually landed a portion of the cargo at Salt Lake City. Had the cargo all been delivered here, the company's books would have shown a cost of one dollar per pound freight on the same. And yet this "Crusher" is pronounced a failure—at least so far as the ore is concerned. It crushes those only who use it.

Other instances are cited by this correspondent, and in the country at large their name is legion. But the fact of this multiplication of attempted improvements has in it the promise of ultimate success. The future of the country is in it.

We see that a mill is being erected between Nevada and Grass Valley, designed to work upon the plan, we believe, of a recent Chicago invention—roasting the rock and, during the roasting process, injecting jets of cold water. By this process it is expected that the rock will be softened, and, by the aid of steam, desulphurized. After this comes the usual mill process, but with most of its difficulties forestalled. "It is claimed by the builders that they can work rock within five per cent. of assay. The mill will be completed in a short time, when its capabilities will be fully tested."

Sodium Amalgam seems to be slowly finding its place. It does not always assist, but often, when properly prepared, yields results very favorable. In Colorado, the use of it has, in some instances, increased the results thirty per cent.

In that Territory smelting furnaces are gaining the favor which stamp mills have lost. We are glad to see them coming into use in this State and in Nevada. We do not doubt that they will yet unlock to us the treasures of many now unprofitable mines.

The Chicago Company, in Shasta Co., recently sent 1200 pounds of their ore to this city to be worked. The result was better than their hopes. "The lowest assay was $125 per ton. The highest was a working test, *a la* Swansea, which yielded at the rate of $654 25. They have learned, further, that the rock cannot be profitably worked by milling. It must be smelted."

Rock in the Potosi, also, which has not, at least until recently, paid by mill process, its owners are offered $208 per ton for, delivered in Sacramento. Better smelt it where it is.

YUBA COUNTY.—As they go deeper on the ledges at Brown's Valley, the ore seems to improve. The Jefferson, which won for itself a good name on rock averaging about $15 per ton in its cleanings up for June, found that the rock had averaged $18, and in that for July, $23. It is affirmed that in this mine $4 per ton covers nearly all the expense of both mining and milling. The Pennsylvania, also, after crushing 78 tons taken at random, found the yield to be at the rate of $23 per ton. This ledge is from ten to twelve feet wide.

At Smartsville the gravel claims are among the richest in the State, and promise to continue so. A drain tunnel, to tap one of these gravel claims is now being run, the cost of which is expected to be $100,000.

A quartz ledge in the same place has won the favor of some Grass Valley miners, who intend erecting on it a mill and hoisting works.

RICH MINE.—The following, from the *Territorial Enterprise*, relates to a mine whose name we seldom meet, but whose value would seem to place it in the front rank. "The daily yield of the Kentuck mine is about 35 tons, the largest portion of which is worked at the New York and Manhattan mills, Washoe Valley. The richest of this ore, however, is carefully selected and sacked up, for close working by the best processes known, and assays from $800 to $1,000 per ton. Some ore has just been struck at the 368-foot level that assays even better than that. The width of the Comstock at this point is sixty six feet.

PETROLEUM.—Accounts from the well-borers in Humboldt County sound very much like "whistling to keep the courage up." Very much the same must be said, we fear, of the Colusa County operations. In Santa Barbara they have hit upon the true plan—running tunnels instead of sinking wells, and by gathering thus the seepage, are likely to show results more encouraging.

We learn, from the *Gold Hill News*, that "D. D. Scott, one of the surveying engineers of the Pacific R. R.," has discovered petroleum near the boundary line between California and Nevada, on the Henness Pass route. It "oozes out from the crevices of the rock in the shape of a gummy, oily excretion, which settles into the flat below, and in pools among the grass, mingled with water and other refuse matter. It can be smelt at quite a distance. There is an excellent opportunity for running a tunnel into the mountain where the petroleum oozes out, and the proprietors propose starting one immediately to test the value of the discovery. Scott has already had a test of some of it, and it burns excellently. If it is as good as estimated, this will be a valuable and important discovery. We doubt very much whether they have ever "struck ile" as high up in the world before as the summit of the Sierra Nevada."

For the Pacific.

An Unshaken Faith.

An unshaken faith is the greatest boon in the universe. God has provided it for various minds. To say nothing of others, the Christian's faith in this day must stand in the light of reason and demonstration, on the authority of the written word. The progress of true faith is analagous to the progress of science. Science takes nature as it is, and looks into it for facts, and confirms its reasons by outward demonstrations. So the Christion takes the word of God, as it is in its letter, and looks into it for truths of doctrine, which are confirmed by reason and inward experiences or demonstrations. The Christian learns that God hears prayer, as certainly as he learns that the sun is risen, though covered with a cloud or brightly shining. He feels and knows, within himself, that there is an all-wise Providence over him, descending to all the minutest points of his being, and interwoven with all things, as satisfactorily as he determines the presence of animalcule by the microscope. But one, in general terms is inward, the other is outward demonstration. The spheres are different—the one spiritual, the other natural; but not unfrequently faith asserts the power of the spiritual in natural forms, as well as the world of interior thought and affection. Then it triumphs gloriously.

The triumph of faith with one was obtained by following the most simple and child-like construction of the word. There is, as all are taught, one God. He hath given his Son for us "that whosoever believeth on him should not perish, but have everlasting life." This is the substance of revelation. Who is his Son? The history plainly and simply declares, "that holy *thing* or One born" of the Virgin Mary. My friend now turned all his attention to Jesus, the Christ. He let his eye follow the human track of this divine person, and listened to his words. Could he trust his soul wholly in the hands of this man? It was a great question, and, for a time occasioned something of a struggle. But having begun to take the Word as it is for his guide, he simply rested on the Son of God—that human person annointed, transfigured, crucified, risen, glorified, and a new life arose in his soul. A demonstration began to be *lived* of the power and truth of the word. There was no outward miracle, but something far greater within. The load of sin was gone. There was nothing new revealed, but the everlasting word was new in him. He "walked with God" as did Enoch. He heard the the voice of God in Spirit, abounding in comfort as it spake to Abraham; "I am thy shield and exceeding great reward." And he passed onward individualizing the word, so to speak—that is, finding it more and more written of and to the new life in himself. And thus he grew, through various trials and tests, to the happy state of an unshaken faith. To a like happy rest will the Lord Jesus lead all who come to him.

S. D. SIMONDS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 1, 1866.

YOUTH'S

The Mother's Prayer.

A mother's holy arms caressed
A babe that laughed upon her breast.

Then thus to Heaven she cried in prayer,
"Now even as his face is fair,

"O, Lord! keep thou his soul within
As free from any spot of sin."

From Heaven the Lord an answer made,
"Behold! I grant as thou hast prayed."

Within her door the darkness crept,
And babe and mother sweetly slept.

The belfry rang the midnight bell;
The watchman answered "All is well!"

Awaking at the cradle side,
The mother knew the babe had died.

With grief to set a woman wild,
She caught and clasped the marble child—

Until her heart against his own
Was broken, beating on a stone!

"O, God!" she cried, in her despair,
"Why hast thou mocked a mother's prayer!

Then answered He, "As I have willed,
Thy prayer, O, woman, is fulfilled;

"If on the earth the child remain,
His soul shall gather many a stain;

"At thy behest, I reach my hand
To lift him to the heavenly land!"

The mother heard, and bowed her head,
And laid her cheek against the dead,

And cried, "O, God! I dare not pray,
Thou answerest in so strange a way!"

In a shadow of a taper's light,
She sat and mourned the livelong night;

But when the morning brought the sun,
She prayed, "Thy will, O, God, be done!"

—*Theodore Tilton, in the Galaxy.*

How Lucy was like the Black Cat.

Lucy came home from school pretty late.

"What has kept you, Lucy?" asked Jasper;

He was waiting for her. The children were going to Mrs. Goodwins to get some roots for their garden.

"I will not go to Miss Grant's school any longer," cried Lucy, her face red with anger; "she's an ugly thing. She was so cross to me to-day, I thought she'd bite my head off. She kept me in at recess, and after school too."

"It is too bad," cried Jasper, "too bad." "I should like to duck her in the pond."

"Nothing I should like better," said Lucy.

"You must tell mother," said Jasper, "and have mother talk to her for treating you so. Mother could scare her into better manners."

"No," said Lucy, "I shan't tell mother."

Then Jasper thought of the *other side*.

"Didn't you do something, Lucy, that wasn't right?" he asked. "Did Miss Grant treat you so for nothing at all?"

Lucy blushed. "Now *you* going to turn against me, Jasper?" said Lucy, beginning to cry. "Oh no," said Jasper; "I only asked a question, that was all." Lucy sat down on the steps and looked pouty and angry.

Jasper had his basket in his hand; but since Lucy was not in good trim to go to Mrs. Goodwin's then, he went into the house. Presently he came back, and sitting down beside his sister, "Lucy," said he, "I've got something funny to read to you. Should you like to hear it?"

"I don't know," answered Lucy, wiping her eyes.

"It is about a dog and cat," said Jasper.

"I should like to hear about that," said Lucy. So Jasper read as follows:

"'What's the matter?' asked Growler of the black cat, as she sat moping on the step of the kitchen door one morning.

"'Matter enough,' cried the cat; 'the cook talks of hanging me. I wish somebody would hang *her*.'

"'Why, what is the matter?' Growler asked again; 'tell me.'

"'She's beaten me and called me names, and threatens to be the death of me,' said the black cat with a snarl.

"'Oh dear,' cried Growler, 'what made her?'

"'What made her?' cried the black cat; 'why her temper, to be sure. All the servants complain of her. Not a drop of milk have I had to-day, and I'm half killed with her beating.'

"'But was there no reason for her conduct?' asked Growler.

"'Ha'n't I told you 'twas her temper,' said the black cat pettishly. 'Every thing she breaks she lays to me.'

"Of course Growler was indignant, and felt like giving the cook a good barking. 'But,' he asked, 'was there no particular reason for her conduct towards you this morning?'

"'She was angry because I—I—I did something she didn't like,' said the cat.

"'What, pray, could an honest cat like you do to displease her?' asked Growler.

"'Oh, just nothing at all,' said the cat, 'I didn't think, that was all.'

But as Growler kept looking at her right in the eye, she had to explain.

"'Why, the fact was,' continued she, 'as I was springing at a mouse, I knocked down a dish which had something that smelt good in it, and I tasted it, and—'

"'And you ate it all up,' said Growler.

"'Not all,' said the black cat, 'for the cook came in and so I left the head.'

"'The head of what?' asked Growler.

"'The head of a fine fresh fish which was bought for dinner,' said the black cat.

"'Well, said the candid Growler, 'now I've heard both sides, I don't wonder she beat you, and only wonder she didn't hang you.'"

Jasper stopped. Lucy had been an attentive listener; she always liked to hear about animals; and as he read on, good humor got the best of ill-humor. Lucy was not, I am glad to say, a sulky child.

"Oh, Jasper," she cried laughing, "you read that on purpose. Well, I believe I was a black cat this morning; I did not steal, to be sure; but I felt full of mischief, and I daresay Miss Grant had reason to be angry with me."

"I thought there might be two sides," said Jasper, "people don't generally punish unless there has been something wrong done."

"No, I suppose not," said Lucy in a little, sorry voice; "perhaps it would be better to take back what I said about my teacher."

"And to remember not to be a black cat again," said Jasper.

"Yes," answered Lucy, "if I can remember, Jasper."

Jasper then took his basket, and hand in hand they went to Mrs. Goodwin's fine garden.

Minnie's Rose-tree; or, How to be Happy.

"Papa, if I had a rose-bush like Jane Sherman's, I should be perfectly happy. Will you buy me one?" This was Minnie Gale's appeal to her kind father, who had noticed that his little daughter was not looking very cheerful, and had enquired the cause.

"My dear child, I would willingly do anything I could to make you happy," he replied; "but I wish you knew as well as I do that it is not what you *have*, but what you *are* and what you *do*, that will bring truest pleasure."

"O papa, you are so odd."

"Well, Minnie, think a moment. Do you recollect the wax doll, as large as a real baby, which you begged for a year or two ago, and which was to make you 'the happiest child in Boston?' How did it turn out?" Minnie could not answer for very shame. Too well she remembered the vanity and pride which came with the gift, the vexation which she felt when her envious playmates would not admire it sufficiently, and her passion with her baby sister who accidentally injured it.

"But I am older now, papa?" she said at length, "and know better what I want. And I am sure that a rose-tree like Jennie's would make me perfectly happy."

Now Mr. Gale knew that his daughter had not a very strong love for flowers. Dolls and toys and play-mates had always been more to her taste than the beauties of nature. But he was willing to indulge her in every innocent pleasure, and hoped that the possession of the beautiful rose-bush which she asked for might lead her to a preference for pure and simple enjoyments. So the coveted gift was soon bestowed.

For a little while Minnie Gale seemed to derive real pleasure from her beautiful plant. She watered it carefully and watched it diligently. Several fine buds gave promise of early blossoming. Minnie had told her companions much about her floral treasure, but steadily refused their entreaties to be allowed to see it until it should be in its fullest bloom. So she made them wait till nearly every bud was opened; and when one morning she could count six beautiful roses, she was ready for the promised exhibition.

When school was over for the day, she took her schoolmates home with her. But alas for Minnie's expectations. Her flowers were too fully opened; and a strong wind, which had risen in her absence, had scattered the rosy petals in every direction. The poor girl's disappointment was very keen, and she hated the sight of her hitherto cherished possession. "The spiteful bush," said Minnie angrily, "to serve me so. I'll never go near it again."

A few days afterwards, as Minnie was passing slowly through the city, she saw a sad-looking girl of nearly her own age gazing wistfully at some flowers in a confectioner's window. She stopped long enough to hear her timidly inquire the price, and to see her turn sorrowfully away without buying any. "Did you want those flowers?" asked Minnie of the young stranger.

"Only one of them," was the answer; "my mother is sick, and she is fond of roses, I though of trying to get her one. But they cost more than I can afford."

A bright thought struck Minnie as she recollected that her father had that morning told her that her neglected rose-bush was again in bloom, a few buds having been left when the wind had scattered her roses. "Come with me," she said to the girl; "perhaps I can find a flower for your mother."

Minnie Gale's step was as eager and her anticipation as intense now as when she proudly led her schoolmates to see her expected treasure. But her purpose was a widely different one; and when to her joy she found two beautiful roses just right for gathering, she quickly put them in the stranger's hand. "Take these to your mother," she said pleasantly; "and if you will tell me where you live, when that remaining bud has opened a little, I will bring it to her."

The grateful look which beamed from the eyes of the hitherto sad girl brightened Minnie's heart wonderfully. "Papa was right," she whispered to herself. "It is not what I *have*, but what I *am* and *do* that can give me pleasure. I never felt so truly happy as at this moment. May God keep me from being selfish."

Blue Sky Inside.

"I think the rain was very provoking," said Bessie Jones, looking out the window with an angry frown upon her brow. "It is very provoking. It always rains when I don't want it. It is spoiling the slides, and there wont be an inch of ice left in an hour, to skate on. Now where's my fun this afternoon, I should like to know?"

"You can stay at home and sew," said her aunt.

"I want to skate," said Bessie. "This rain is very provoking."

"The provoking is all in your own heart, Bessie," said her brother. "If you only had blue sky inside, you would not mind the rain outside."

Yes, it is so. Blue sky inside, that is a sweet, serene temper, takes all the little disappointments of life without fretting.

OUR PASSIONS LIKE A LION.—An Indian once brought up a young lion, and finding him very weak and harmless, never attempted to control him. Every day the lion gained in strength and became more unmanageable, until at last when excited by rage, he fell upon the Indian and tore him to pieces. Our evil habits and passions very much resemble that lion.

IT is a just saying of an old writer, that men, like books, begin and end with blank leaves—infancy and senility.

EVERY man is a volume, if you only know how to read him.

Rates of Advertising.

	1 Month.	3 months.	6 months	1 year.
1 Square,	$3 50	$4 00	$6 00	$10 00
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4 "	7 00	10 00	15 00	24 00
5 "	8 00	12 00	20 00	30 00
1 column,	12 00	18 00	25 00	40 00
¼ "	15 00	25 00	35 00	60 00
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2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publishers may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.
3. If subscribers refuse or neglect to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled the bill and ordered the paper discontinued.

THE PACIFIC.

SAN FRANCISCO,

Thursday Morning, August 16, 1866.

Notice.

THE office of the PACIFIC is removed to the north east corner of Front and Clay streets, Room No. 1, up stairs.

Rev. J. A. BENTON,
" GEO. MOORE,
" W. C. BARTLETT,
" E. C. BISSELL. } Editors.

Rev. S. V. BLAKESLEE, Associate Editor and Traveling Agent.

Witness of the Spirit.

That witnessing presence of the Holy Ghost which gives us divine assurance that we are "the children of God" is to be sought for mainly in the effects which that Power produces. If those effects are looked for in vain, vain is all talk about seasons of ecstacy, inward revelations, voices in lone hours chanting to the soul.

The true witness will appear, for instance, *in the quickening of the spiritual life.* All the buds of spiritual desire will be found swelling and bursting. The opening blossoms of holy affections will give out their beauty and fragrance. The frost of winter time will thaw out of the soul. There will be a breaking up of the marble surface, and a deep softening of the long locked heart. There will be new spring currents of strong and hurrying purposes. Life will throb in every vein and artery, and glow in the whole man. If a man is spiritually alive—alive unto spiritual things—making them the grand and earnest realities of his every day's story—his interest in them not a dull, sluggish, slumberous state, but a power that sways his soul and governs his activities; an animating, electrifying principle, he has the witness of the Holy Spirit.

Coming thus to us in a wave of life, the witnessing presence comes also in a wave of *light.* It is a revealing and illumining presence. It is a fresher and brighter revelation of God in his holiness, tenderness, and majesty, so that we see him as more adorable, more venerable, more lovely than ever. It brings near all heavenly and unseen things, and makes them more real and more influential than ever. It gives us a more attractive view of Jesus; a deeper insight into the secret of his character and life; and so a truer thought of what it is to be like him, namely: to copy his spirit of self-sacrifice. It floods with clearer beams the pathway of duty, so that where we hesitated once, we can now travel confidently forward, and are led to wonder that we should have ever raised a question on the side of self-indulgence about certain consistencies of christian character. These rays divine augur the uprising and the outshining of the sun of righteousness—the unveiling of a celestial orb. It is the Holy Spirit witnessing with our spirit. The Holy Spirit sheds upon us this new effulgence. Our spirit perceives and receives this strengthening element, and thus the comforting communication is made of our filial relation to the Great Father. It is precisely as the sun of morning declares to the eye that the day is come, and that the sight is no longer shrouded in darkness. The testimony is given by the down-flooding of the light. The eye is the recipient of that illumination. The sun shines; the eye sees, and it wants no better evidence—it can have no better evidence—that the night is past; that it looks upon a new day.

Again, the attestation is, by another effect, a *third wave*, and that is a wave of *love.* The heart is lifted on that ground-swell. It is conscious of a softness, a tenderness, a deeper capacity tor loving than it has felt before. It melts easily under any appeal from the Cross. The name of Jesus stirs it with strong and full emotions. It approaches God with the words "*Abba Father.*" It comes to Christ singing,

"Dearest of all the names above."

The heart that loves knows God, and possesses God, for God is love. When the fruits of the Spirit are catalogued, this queenliest grace stands LOVE, Joy, *peace*, and the rest.

Another attestation, because another effect of the Spirit, is an incitement to prayer. The heart delights in communion with God, becomes an hungered and athirst for righteousness; receives the promises as given for use, and hangs dependently and supplicantly on sustaining grace all the day.

Another effect is boldness in witnessing for Christ before the world. Indeed, it is the loosening of all worldly bands—fear of the world; desire of the world; covetousness, ambition, and envy; and a longing to wear Christ's livery everywhere. The emotion of shame in confessing Christ passes over into its opposite—a joy and a glorying in holding up everywhere that beloved name.

There is, also, an inward rebuke and disallowing of sin which is the Spirit's attestation; a sensitiveness to anything wrong; so exquisite that friends and comrades think it is extravagant, or perhaps affected. A longing for holiness and purity; a wish to be clean and to be delivered from all defilement. The Holy Spirit is in this always; it is a badge of his presence; a part of his witness.

There is, moreover, a steady and powerful impulse to works of love. A man with the Holy Ghost in communication with his soul and bringing divine impulses to his heart, must be restless if he be not undertaking and prosecuting some beneficent activity. And if he feel this strenuous and controlling desire to be at work for his Master—not merely a conviction that he *ought*, but a longing that cannot be satisfied without it—and a joyful willingness in it, he has the inward witness; his spirit feels the touch of that Divine Spirit.

There may accompany these attestations another, which is, perhaps, more ordinarily conceived to be the special thing, the chief substance of the "witness"—a calm, joyful, and heavenly frame of mind; a peace, deep and tranquil as a summer lake; a sweet sense of acceptance with God flowing from the glad certainty, or the comforting persuasion, that we are possessed by Him; an assurance thus inferentially given that all is well. But sometimes those other products and effects of the Spirit's presence are observable when this calm and joyful assurance seems to be wanting. There is great tenderness, deep engagedness, and loveliest humility, without this triumphing sense of having obtained heavenly confirmation that our names are written on the pages of the Book of Life.

Let us look, not at frames—not for inward and mysterious salutations of some heavenly visitor, giving us an "all hail!" as "well beloved," but for the well known, clearly marked, indisputable effects of the Spirit's working, within and without, and we shall be able to say, with safer conclusions, whether we have the witness of the Holy Ghost with our spirit; that we are the children of God.

The Separate Call of the Soul.

At certain times in some men's lives—we know not but in all men's—the impression becomes very clear and vivid that God is calling the individual soul to Himself. The impression is clear and vivid at both the points involved.

It is God Himself who is making the call. He is making use, doubtless, of instrumentalities. But the instruments are not moving in the matter, self-prompted, or on their own account. The train of events and circumstances has been directed by the Great Ruler of the universe. He has ordered it so that just at this time and by these means, the man should receive a summons to espouse His service.

But again: it is the man's single, separate self that is the object of the call. A thousand others may be called at the same time, or he alone may seem to be moved. In either case, his call is solitary, personal, as if there were no one else on the earth.

The Scriptures, speaking of that beautiful story of the boy Samuel in the Tabernacle at Shiloh, say: "The Lord revealed Himself to Samuel." The figure, in the language of Dean Stanley, is "touching and significant." The Lord *uncovered his ear;* the figure being "taken from the manner in which the possessor of a secret moves back the long hair of his friend and whispers in his ear, thus laid bare, the word that no one else may hear." Such is God's call to every one whom He would bring unto Himself. Eli may sleep in the same tent, but he hears not Samuel's call. Saul's companions on the way to Damascus "saw indeed the light and were afraid, but they heard not the voice" which spake unto the future Apostle. The letter by which God invites men to Himself is sealed, private, confidential. Like the new name written upon the white stone, which the victor shall at last receive, "No man knoweth it save he that receiveth it." The dealing in the matter is between the two parties—God and the individual soul. Each man has his own special and peculiar bidding to the marriage feast. The Good Shepherd goes after the wandering ones, one by one, and each one is a separate trophy of His grace.

The Can Not and Will Not.

Christ said in one place that no man *could* come to him except the Father drew him. But, elsewhere, he invited men to come to him—all men; even commanded them to come, upbraiding and threatening them with awful earnestness because they did not come. Hence it is very obvious, when he says that no man can come except he is drawn, he does not mean it in the sense that he has no opportunity to come; or, again, that he has not the natural powers that fit him to come; or, still again, that he will not be held responsible if he does not come. For, if he meant it in any such sense, there would be the plainest inconsistency in his teaching. The context shows, evidently enough, what is meant. The Master was speaking to those whose disposition of heart was adverse to his claims. He means that they have no heart to the business. They could not come because they *would* not. But why say can not when will not is intended? Why mislead any one by saying no man *can* come, when it is meant no man will come? Should any one be misled by it? Are any of us so little acquainted with the workings of the human heart as not to know that there is a stubbornness of will, a power of habit, an inclination and bias of all the affections of the heart truly existing, oftentimes manifest, that make the words "can not" the only words that seem adequate to describe one's state with reference to the duty of submission to God? But some person may say: If this be so, if our minds be so fixed in unbelief and our hearts in obstinacy that, speaking practically, we can not come to Christ without divine aid, does not that free us from obligation to come? Does it, indeed? Does the fact that a person has sinned until his heart has become as hard as a nether millstone, excuse his conduct and destroy his responsibility? Is there any one who would like to carry that apology to God for continuing in sin: "O, Lord, I do not love thee, or thy truth, or thy people, or christian duties. I have no heart for any of these things. Excuse me, therefore, and suffer me to sin on, and yet do not drive me finally from thy presence." On the contrary, all of us feel that the not having a heart to love Christ and to do his will is the very thing that proves one most guilty; that shows his case to be most desperate, even though it demonstrates, at the same time, the absolute need of divine help. Were it otherwise, it would not be the grace of God that provides a crucified Savior; it would be only our due. Were it otherwise, the greatest sinner, the most rebellious, and, wicked, and hardened sinner would be most free from blame. But there is no inability on the sinner's part that can excuse him to his own heart, to the universe, or to the All-wise God, who is greater than the heart, and knoweth all things. "Ye will not come unto me," says he, "that ye might have life;" and again, he says: "*Come* unto me all ye that labor and are heavy laden." And still again: "Whosoever cometh to me I will in no wise cast out."

Noon-Day Prayer Meeting.

The daily union prayer-meetings in Calvary Church, although they have not been attended quite so largely every day of the past week as on weeks previous, yet have always been well attended, and the meeting on Saturday last was one of the largest and best that has been held. The voices of those who have recently found the Saviour are begining to be heard bearing testimony to the loving Jesus, and it is felt that therein a great accession to the strength and spiritual influence of the meeting has been gained. The number of working Christians in our city churches who can be present is small, and consequently the greater tax is laid upon them and upon the ministers in sustaining these meetings. It is not to be wondered at if, under these circumstances, there should occasionally be a meeting less fully attended and conducted with less promptness than at other times. It does not necessarily argue a falling off in interest. There is every indication, in fact, that the religious interest in the various churches of the city is increasing, and that a deep and wide-spread and powerful work of grace may be expected. Out of a multitude of requests which have been presented, we offer the following as specimens to give to those who, being at a distance, can not attend the meetings, an idea of this; and to lead them to send in similar requests from *all parts of the State and Coast.*

"A Christian wife requests prayers for an unconverted husband." "A mother requests prayers for a son who is a professor of religion but has departed from his first love, that he may be reconverted and may come up to the help of the Lord against the mighty."

"A pastor, from the country, requests prayer for himself and his church and congregation, that the Lord may revive his work among them."

"A wife desires the earnest and continued prayers of God's people for the conversion of her husband, who feels secure in Universalism."

"The undersigned has great heaviness and continual sorrow in his heart, for his daughter and her husband, residing in this city, 'that they might be saved;' he therefore asks the most earnest prayers of this Christian assembly for their conversion."

"Prayer is asked by a son in behalf of an impenitent father, 86 years of age."

"A lady unreconciled to God, whose husband died happy in Jesus a short time since, desires prayers of God's people in her behalf."

The Revival of Heathenism in the Hawaiian Islands.

We have referred in another column to some remarkable letters, by a secular writer, in a secular journal, giving an account of the revival of heathenism, under royal auspices, at the Hawaiian Islands. For thirty days the body of her Royal Highness Victoria, the sister of the King, lay in state at the Palace. Every night, and all day long, mourners drawn from the different islands "burned their candle-nut torches, and sung their funeral dirges, and danced their *hulahulas*, and wailed their harrowing wail for the dead." The performances of a single night are vividly described. First, a half dozen native women "locked their arms and swayed violently backward and forward; faced around and went through a number of quick gestures with hands, heads, and bodies; turned and twisted and mingled together—heads and hands going all the time, and their motions timed to a weird howling which it would be rather complimentary to call singing; and finished up spreading their arms abroad and throwing their heads and bodies far backward simultaneously, and all uttering a deafening squall at the same moment." A number of native boys followed with similar demonstrations. After some very good singing by native women, "a dozen men performed next—howled and distorted their bodies and flung their arms fiercely about, like very maniacs." "Twenty Kanakas, in striped knit shirts, now filed through the dense crowd and sat down in a double row on the ground," each bearing an immense gourd, dry and hollow, which gourds are the native drums. "Each man set his gourd on end, and supported it with a hand on each side; at a given signal every drummer launched out into a dismal chant and slapped his drum twice in quick succession with his open hands; then three times; then twice again; then—well, I cannot describe it; they slapped the drums in every concievable way, and the sound produced was as dull and dry as if the drums had been solid stone; then they held them above their heads a few moments, or over their shoulders, or in front of their faces, or behind their necks, and them simultaneously to the ground with a dead, hollow thump; and they went on slapping them as before. They kept up this most dreary and unexciting performance for twenty minutes or more, and the great concourse of natives watched every motion with rapt and eager admiration."

Then came on the *hulahula*, the lascivious dance of the old heathenism. "About thirty young Kanaka women, gayly attired, as I have before remarked, in pink and white, and with heads wreathed with flowers and evergreens, formed themselves into half a dozen rows of five or six in a row, shook the reefs out of their skirts, tightened their girdles and began the most unearthly caterwauling that was ever heard, perhaps; the noise had a marked and regular time to it, however, and they kept strict time to it with writhing bodies; with heads and hands thrust out to the left; and then to the right; then a step to the front and the left hands all projected simultaneously forward, and the right hands placed on the hips; then the same repeated with a change of hands; then a mingling together of the performers—quicker time, faster and more violently excited motions—more and more complicated gestures—then a convulsive writhing of the person, continued for a few moments and ending in a sudden stop and a grand caterwaul in chorus."

Perhaps, when such performances, over the dead, destroyed once by the labors of American missionaries, are revived in connection with the introduction of a "*Reformed* Catholic Church," it may be more distinctly seen that the old conflict, the conflict of the ages, between Puritanism and Formalism, admits of no compromise. Perhaps it will turn out that God will make the work of his faithful American servants, say rather the work of His own pure Spirit, to be justified in the eyes of all decent men.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

PACIFIC COAST.

— J. A. Chittenden, Esq., our Idaho correspondent, has recently departed overland for New England. He was the Superintendent of Schools of that Territory, and did good service to the cause of education there, as well as to the cause of religion. We are sorry to lose him from this side of the continent. We hope he may return to our coast. If he should not, he has our best wishes for his usefulness and success.

— The Indiana University has conferred the honorary degree of "Doctor of Divinity" upon the Rev. D. Trumbull, of Valparaiso. Mr. T. is our Chile correspondent and the college class-mate of one of us. We have not met him these seventeen years, and do not know whether his hair is gray or not. He *was* a young man of light complexion, smooth shaven, rather tall, and quite slender. We hope he will take the infliction kindly, and that the double addition will not frighten his children.

THE GENERAL ASSOCIATION MEETING.—The meeting of the General Association this year will be at Sacramento, October 10th. We draw early attention to it that the ministers and churches may be ready for it. Rev. W. Frear is to preach the sermon. Dr. Dwinell is Chairman of the Provisional Committee, to arrange the order of general exercises, discussions, etc. Dr. Dwinell is Chairman of the Committee on Theological Seminary; Rev W. Frear on Home Evangelization; Rev. W. C. Bartlett on Temperance; Rev. W. C. Pond on Infant Baptism; Deacon L. B. Benchley on Ministerial Support; and Rev. J. A. Benton on Home Missions. These brethren are expected to have their reports all duly prepared, and some of them may have forgotten to consult with the members of their respective committees. The churches would do well to consider who of their number can be present. Thirteen churches last year sent no delegates. Each church is entitled to two delegates and one additional delegate for each fifty members in excess of one hundred. Why not try to get all together thirty-two ministers and seventy delegates? That would be stimulating to the cause. We feel that we are called to speak to the people of these churches, that they go forward.

— "Mark Twain" has done a worthy service by his letters in the Sacramento *Union*, respecting the recent revival of heathenish games and rites under the auspices of Bishop Staley, of Honolulu. We should think that even the Bishop's best friends must blush at the revelations made in those letters. We quote a sentence or two: "One of the first things Bishop Staley did when he arrived here a few years ago was to write home that the missionaries had deprived the natives of their innocent sports and pastimes (such as the lascivious *hulahula*, and the promiscous bathing in the surf of nude natives of opposite sexes) and one of the next things he did was to attend a *hulahula* at Waikiki with his holy head tricked out in the flower and evergreen trumpery worn by the hula girls. When the late King died, the Bishop revived the half-forgotten howling and hula dancing and other barbarisms in the palace yard, and officiated there as a sort of master of ceremonies. For many a year before he came that wretchedest of all wretched musical abortions, the tom-tom, had not been heard near the heart of Honolulu; but he has reinstated it and brought it into all its ancient esteem and popularity. I am told that he is appalled at the work of his own hands—that he is ashamed—that he dreads to think of the comment it will provoke in Christian lands—in a word, that he finds, too late, that he has made a most melancholy blunder."

— Rev. E. G. Beckwith seems to have written in an effective way to the General Association of Massachusetts. He is reported to have represented the churches of California as "glad that when they asked for bread they had received a Stone, and he asked us to be a little more Dexterous in hurrying up other supplies of ministers, which they greatly needed. The importance of occupying that Western field was amusingly but eloquently pleaded. Dr. Stone's church was thronged, and his work was doubtless to be a great one. But there are no more great salaries to tempt men." That last was well put in.

— Rev. W. C. Anderson, formerly with the 1st Pres. Ch. in this city, has resigned his temporary charge of the First Church, Cincinnati. Warm times have been in that church by reason of political and personal contentions, but "Dr. Anderson," says the *Presbyter*, "in a short time, with very poor health, often unable to preach, and a good part of the time only preaching once on the Sabbath, has done a great work. About twenty-five persons have been added to the church."

— The Methodists at Portland, Oregon, are endeavoring to erect a centenary church, to cost $30,000. They are also erecting a building for the *Pacific Christian Advocate*. We should not object to somebody's building a house for the pioneer religious journal of California.

— Ten persons have united with the Congregational Church at Coppermopolis since the dedication of its house of worship. Two licensed preachers in two sister denominations were of the number. Several more members are expected to join soon.

SAN BERNARDINO.—Rev. J. A. Johnson reports from this place a Sabbath school of 75 or 80, and a Bible Class of 20 or 25, a congregation of 125 to 130, a cordial welcome from the people in sympathy with his labors, showing itself in unexpected presents of eggs, butter, lard, flour, fruit, and vegetables, and in the sum of $120, collected for his year's house rent by the ladies.

OROVILLE.—We are glad to learn from Rev. J. M. Woodman, of Chico, that, on the last Sabbath of July, he rallied five members of the church at Oroville, and held a communion service, at which twelve were present. The old covenant being lost, the church adopted the one of the Boston Council and four members were added to communion. We owe thanks to Bro. Woodman for his labor, and are glad to learn that he will do what he can in supplying the vacant church. Mr. Woodman is putting up a new building for his school at Chico.

— President Marsh, of Pacific University, Oregon, has secured the services of Prof. Collier, and the new Professor is expected next month.

BAPTIST ITEMS.—The Second Baptist Church in this city proposes to build a new edifice on the lot it now occupies, capable of seating 800 or 1,000 people, with a basement. The church was organized in 1862, and has now a membership of 140 and a Sunday school of 200. We congratulate our brethren on their success.... The Petaluma College School was to commence in the City Hotel on the 15th inst.... Some special interest in Second Church, Stockton.—*Evangel.*

— Our Methodist brethren have received some fresh ministerial accessions. Rev. D. Sutherland has come from Canada. Revs. B. Day and J. T. Winner have come for health and gone to Austin, Nevada. Rev. Dr. Cox of St. Louis, sailed from New York August 10th. Rev. Mr. Eldred and Rev. Mr. Coplin are expected to arrive soon.

— The installation, at Petaluma, of Rev. W. C. Pond, is postponed to Tuesday next.

EASTERN AND FOREIGN.

CONGREGATIONAL.

— At the late fire in Portland, Me., three Congregational Church edifices were burned—Bethel, 2d Parish and 3d Parish.... The whole number of church members in the Congregational churches in Vermont is 17,128, with a net gain for the year of 120..... Rev. L. E. Matson, of Madison, Wis., has been invited to the pastorate of the Plymouth church in Chicago.

REVIVALS AND ACCESSIONS.—Thirty-three churches near Boston, received, on the 1st Sabbath in July, 734 members. The largest number was received by the Winnisimmet Church, Chelsea, 108 in all—35 heads of families. 64 were added to the Maple Street Church, Danvers. There were 27 additions to the First Church in Falmouth, all adults but one; four of them were men seventy years old and upward, of whom one will be eighty in a few days. Four captains of whalers were among the number..... 69 were added to the church in Madison, Ct., ... A powerful revival of religion is in progress at Hebron, Connecticut. In that and ajoining towns there have been some two hundred hopeful conversions.

PRESBYTERIAN.

— The Spring Street Church, New York has cancelled a debt of $18,000 The young peoples' prayer-meeting has been largely attended, averaging 250 the year round.

— The *Presbyter* has "reliable information, that a majority of the Synod of Kentucky will adhere to our church. The late meeting of the Trustees of Centre College gives evidence that that institution has a majority in favor of submitting to the action of the Assembly."

— Rev. Dr. Campbell, of Utica, N. Y., lately left his O. S. connection with the Westminister Church in that city and became a N. S. Pastor in Rochester. That church then called President Fisher. His attachment to the N. S. body was evinced by the condition *sine qua non*, on which he accepted the Westminister invitation, viz; the transfer of that congregation from the Old to the New School connection.

— The church at Scottsville, near Rochester, N. Y., received 39 on the 3d ult., all but four on the profession of their faith. ....73 joined at Girard, Pa., and 37 at Fairview..... 57 have been added to the church at Franklin, N. Y.

— Dr. Duff made a magnificent speech in the General Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland, in behalf of the Foreign Mission scheme of the Church. In the course of his speech he announced that the sum of *fifty thousand dollars* had been offered as the permanent endowment of a chair of Evangelistic Theology in connection with the Divinity School of the Free Church.

— The corner-stone of the Astronomical building at Nassau Hall, N. J., was laid at the late commencement. Gen. Halsted of Newark, has given $10,000 toward its erection.

— R. L. Stanton, D. D., Moderator of the late General Assembly, O. S., has been chosen President of Miami College.

— The Trustees of Trinity College, Hartford Ct., have appointed Rev. Edward M. Van Dusen, D. D., of Utica, N. Y., to the Presidency of the College.

Our Sunday School Column.

ON SECURING INTEREST OF CHURCH MEMBERS IN SUNDAY SCHOOLS.—Mr. Pardee says on this topic; Not by fault-finding; not by bombarding and sharp-shooting; nor by any system of driving, but by becoming thoroughly interested in these persons ourselves. We should go to them, and by arguments of love, tell what had been done and might be done in this work. One man in a school thus thoroughly alive to the work himself would interest the whole church. We should, too, counsel with the pastor and the leading men of the church, enlisting them more thoroughly. We must counsel and enlist the young men and women, and the mothers personally. Then the best man must be selected, and sent to talk with and strive to influence the young men—one whom they respect, and one who can sympathize with them.

PUNCTUALITY OF TEACHERS.—The trials of Sunday school superintendents are many and various. Among these there are none more disheartening than that which arises from the irregular attendance of teachers.

What would be thought of a preacher who should fail to meet his congregation at the appointed hour?—of a physician who should neglect to visit his patient?—of a clerk who did not attend at the appointed hours of business?—of a lawyer who was not in court when his case was called up?—of a servant who should neglect to prepare the family dinner?—of a man or woman in any relation of life, who should fail to meet a stated engagement, and not only make no provision for the contingency, but neglect even to apprize the parties concerned of the failure, until it was too late to make other arrangements? There is not a business in life that would not be utterly disarranged and brought to a stand-still, if the parties engaged in it were to pursue the course adopted without apparent compunction by some teachers of Sunday schools.

SUNDAY SCHOOL IN A CAR.—Geo. H. Stuart in one of his speeches in Great Britain said: One friend of his could not get a room in which to establish a school, but, being a Yankee, and somewhat of a genius, he observed one of the railways had thrown aside a large passenger car upon a vacant lot. He found a great many children wandering about. He went and gathered them into the car, was both superintendent, teacher and all. He took out his pocket Bible, read the Scriptures, and taught them as he could. He had since visited the school,—it had left the railroad car—(laughter)—and his friend had collected and spent $16,000 and had put up a mission-school in which there were 753 scholars.

THE BEST MEN IN THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.—The same public speaker said that in America the very best men of the congregation were selected to superintend the school and instruct the children. As an illustration, if he was asked to point out two men in Philadelphia who gave more money than any other two men for the extension of the Gospel, he would point to the superintendent of a Sunday school next to his own, and the teacher of a Bible-class next to his own. The superintendent he had referred to gave £4,000 to one church in Philadelphia, and the teacher of the Bible-class had put into a single basket collection in his own church £10,000 at one time, and that was no extraordinary subscription for him.

A SPECIMEN SUNDAY SCHOOL MISSIONARY. Mr. Stuart went on to give a sketch of the life and experience of one of the missionaries, Mr. Stephen Paxson, who had pledged himself to bringing 100,000 children into the Sabbath school of the Union. He had already organized 1,161 schools, in which there were 10,178 teachers, 62,962 children, so that he had already accomplished the first half of his work, and was fairly into the second. "Robert Raikes," the pony of Stephen Paxson, had taken him over 64,337 miles, and Robert had got so thoroughly into the work that he would never pass a child, school house or church, without stopping.

Educational Items.

— Isaac Carlton, Sen., of Syracuse, Ohio, proposed about a year since to contribute a property valued at from $30,000 to $40,000 for the benefit of a new literary institution, to be under the control of the M. E. Church, on condition that others would add a sufficient amount to erect a suitable building for the school. The institution has been chartered as the "Carlton College," after the principal donor.

— The will of the late Anna Hertzog, of Philadelphia, makes bequests to charitable and religious institutions, amounting to $72,000, besides a large amount to private individuals. The institutions of the Reformed Dutch Church share largely.

LITERARY NOTICES.

Among the most grateful announcements of the press must be reckoned the speedy publication, by Hurd & Houghton, of New York, of Smith's Biblical Dictionary. It will be revised, corrected, and enlarged by that most admirable scholar and divine, Prof. Hackett, of Newton Seminary. Like the English edition, it will be comprised in three large octavo volumes, clearly printed, profusely illustrated, and published at so moderate a price that no one need hesitate to buy it.

— The Appletons have issued a new edition of Dr. Wm. Smith's valuable hand-book of Old Testament history, covering the time from the creation of man to the return of the Jews from captivity.

— The sixth number of the *Galaxy*, sent us by Mr. Still, of the Pacific News Rooms, New York, has a severe criticism of "Griffith Gaunt," a serial of Chas. Reade's. Among contributors to this number are C. A. Bristed, Wm. Winter, C. W. Elliott, J. W. Wall, and R. H. Stoddard. We are glad to see it has a variety of contributors. One gets tired of reading one set of writers, even if they are ever so good.

— Mr. A. Gensoul, of this city, has sent us a copy of his map of Germany, Austria, and Italy. It is a good one.

— We have received a copy of the Revised School Law of California.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Local News.

CITY ITEMS.

— The work of widening Kearny Street is rapidly progressing. From Sacramento Street to Market most of the old buildings have been torn down or moved away to occupy other sites in less fashionable quarters of the city, and are being replaced by substantial and elegant brick buildings. The block between Sacramento and California streets is completed, and the buildings have been rented and occupied, from basement to attic, almost before the walls were fairly dry. From Sacramento Street north no steps toward improvement have yet been made.

— A telegram has been received in this city by the Chairman of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, from J. W. Simonton in New York, stating that California will be allowed a given space in the World's Fair at Paris, and articles could be received here and forwarded direct. The Committee have telegraphed to be allowed a table of six hundred to eight hundred square feet. Parties having articles for exhibition should notify the Chairman of the Committee, Wm. B. Ewer, immediately.

— On Thursday morning last, Dr. Isaac Rowell was thrown from his buggy and seriously injured. He was returning from the Presidio, in company with Edward Carey, when his horse was attacked with the blind staggers and fell suddenly to the ground, throwing both gentlemen out, Dr. Rowell striking upon his head and shoulder, and Mr. Carey falling upon the Doctor. The Doctor was severely cut about the forehead and had his collar-bone broken. Mr. Carey was but slightly injured.

— Major General Halleck has issued an order for the recruiting of a regiment of cavalry here. Brevet Brigadier General W. Sewell is detailed as Superintendent of Recruiting Service for this regiment in the Department of California, and Col. G. A. H. Blake, First U. S. Cavalry, as Superintendent for the Department of the Columbia. The most favorable opportunity is now offered to the discharged volunteers to reënter the service for duty on this coast.

— About three o'clock on the morning of Thursday last a fire broke out in a carpenter shop on Mission Street, between Third and Fourth, destroying the building, together with an elegant hearse, valued at $5,000, the property of P. Finnegan, undertaker on Market Street, who occupied the shop. The dwelling of Mr. Cutting, adjoining, was slightly damaged. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

— About three o'clock on Sunday morning last, as the sprinkler on the Howard Street railroad was going out, near Tenth Street, it ran over a man, named Daniel Murphy, who was lying asleep on the track, crushing his legs in a shocking manner. The unfortunate man was taken to the hospital, where he soon died. He leaves no family. No blame is attached to the driver.

— The following military posts have, by order of Major General Halleck, been abandoned: Fort Jones, Camp Anderson, Camp Iaqua, Fort Reading, Camp at Smoke Creek, Camp Union, Benicia Barrack, Fort Miller, Camp Babbit, Fort Tejon, Monterey Barracks, San Diego Barracks, and Camp Dun Glen.

— The piling, capping, and planking of the western extension of Long Bridge has been completed to the foot of Fourth Street, the filling in from Brannan Street is nearly completed, and in a few days the Fourth Street branch will be thrown open to public travel.

— The total number of native-born citizens enrolled on the Great Register is 8,126; of foreign born, 6,080. The number registered on personal application to the County Clerk is 7,906. There have been enrolled by the Assessor, 6,300 names

—The following students at the University School received prizes at the last half-yearly examination: Classics—M. Griffeth, H. Wheeler; Mathematics—J. H. Morrison; English—M. Griffeth, H. Wheeler; French—A. A. Wheeler.

— C. T. Meader & Co. shipped to this city, from Stockton, during the month of July, two million five hundred and thirty-five thousand one hundred and six pounds, or a little over twelve hundred hundred tons, of copper ore.

— The pile-drivers are busy preparing the vacant lots on the corners of Front and Commercial and Sacramento and Drumm streets, for the erection of substantial brick buildings.

— Vigilant Engine Company, No. 9, donated the sum of $400 each to the Protestant and Catholic Orphan Asylums in this city last week.

— By the steamers *Orizaba* and *California*, which arrived here last Friday, there was received over $550,000 in gold.

— Lime Point has at last been purchased by the United States. It is rumored that the price paid is $165,000.

— Hon. O. L. Shafter has been invited to deliver the annual address at the approaching State Fair.

— It is reported that there are 2,000,000 grain sacks on their way from Europe to this city.

— There are at present 178 pupils in the Industrial School, of whom 38 are girls.

INTERIOR ITEMS.

STATE.

— The Eureka Company, Nevada Co., cleaned up, recently, after a run of six days, about $19,000. This mine is one of the most valuable in the State. The average yield for nearly six months has been about $70,000 per month, without running on Sunday.

— The barn of a Mr. Meyers, at Campbell's Flat, Tuolumne County, was redently burned, together with the contents, including about twenty tons of hay. Supposed to have ignited from the heat in the hay.

— The store of Moore & White, in Todd's Valley, Placer County, was entered by burglars on the night of the third inst., and money and other valuables to the amount $11,000 extracted from their safe.

— The balance in the State Treasury at the commencement of business, August first, was $464,776 55. The County Treasurers paid over, at their July settlement, the sum of $217,374 14.

— The members of the Presbyterian congregation of Sacramento, of which Rev J. S. McDonald is pastor, are making arrangements for the early erection of a new church edifice.

— It is reported that the Directors of the Pacific Railroad have made arrangements with a Chinese company to hire 10,000 more men to work on the railroad.

— The Indians in the White Mountain District have started out on the war path again, killing two men named Piper and stealing fourteen head of cattle.

— The Real Del Monte Mining Company, of Esmeralda County, have disposed of their mills to W. C. Ralston, for the sum of $100,000.

— A fig which weighed five and a half ounces and measured nine inches in circumstances, was raised at French Corral this season.

— The Humboldt County Agricultural Society will hold a Fair on the 3d, 4th, and 5th of October, at Romerville.

— It is said that in Yolo County and other parts of the State, the honey bees are starving to death.

— An attempt was made, on the 11th inst., to poison the family of Wm. Long, near Healdsburg.

— Cars are now running on the new railroad between Lincoln and Bear River.

— The dwelling house of Samuel Lewis, in Stockton, was burned on the 8th inst.

— The house of James Fendley, in Nevada, was burned on the night of August 4th.

— Steps have been taken to organize a fire company in Los Angeles.

OREGON.

— The catalogue of the Willamette University, at Salem, for this year, exhibits the following: There are in the Collegiate Department, of males, ten Seniors, one Junior, three Sophomores, nine Freshmen, and sixty-three in the Preparatory Department. Total number of males and females in attendance during the last year, 309.

— The Linn County Teachers' Institute have elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, A. C. Ferguson; Vice President, Rev. Wm. West; Secretary, W. H. Amiden; Treasurer, A, D. McMichael; Committee of Arrangements; A. D. McMichael, J. V. Crawford, and A. C. Ferguson.

— From the minutes of the Willamette Baptist Association it appears that, during the past year, the various churches have received by baptism, 13 members; by letter, 13; by relation, 5. Dismissed by letter, 3; excluded, 2; died, one. Total present number of members, 221.

— Dr. Wythe is expected to lecture before the State Teachers' Institute on the subject of "Recent Discoveries in Science." J. Q. Thornton will lecture on "Female Education." Dr. Fiske, of Salem, will lecture on "Physical Education."

— Every house within the corporate limits of Jacksonville is said to be occupied. Several new buildings are in course of erection to supply the urgent demand for residences.

— The semi-weekly mail from Salem to Dallas, and other points west of the river, has been changed to a tri-weekly, leaving Salem every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

— The crops in Jackson County are represented to be most bountiful. The greater part of the grain has been cut, and many farmers are engaged in threshing.

— The old California Stage Company have sold their interest in staging to and through Oregon, and it is now controlled by a Portland capitalist.

— The new Court House at Portland is rapidly approaching completion. The entire cost will be about $80,000.

— The State Fair is to be held in Salem on the 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th of October.

IDAHO.

— It is reported that the great controversy about the Poorman mine in Owyhee, the richest mine in the world, has been compromised, and that work will be resumed immediately.

— A new ledge has been discovered on Florida Mountain, just west of Ruby. The rock looks well, and is being assayed.

— Two organized companies have started to open the coal beds found near Benton, Montana, for the purpose of supplying steamboats.

— Geo. C. Hough has been appointed Indian Agent for Idaho Territory.

— The water in all the ditches about Idaho City is rapidly drying up.

Telegraphic.

News to the 29th of July, by steamer, states: "A meeting in Hyde Park, London, was called, it is stated, by the consent of the Government, but the ministers declare no such consent was given, and warned the Reform League against holding the meeting. Government finally assented to the meeting being held at Primrose Hall....The truce expired July 27th, but was prolonged to Aug. 2d. A four weeks armistice, commencing from the latter date, was concluded. Peace preliminaries had been signed, and had reached Vienna for ratification by the Emperor of Austria. The minor German States were not included, and hostilities with them continue. Dates to August 6th say: The King of Prussia has returned to Berlin. The municipality presented him a congratulatory address. In reply, he expressed his thanks, and said Prussia had drawn the sword, not only for her independence, but for the reorganization of Germany. ....There were 239 deaths from cholera in New York during the week ending 6th inst.....The *Tribune* says Cornelius Cole declines being a candidate to the Philadelphia Convention from California, and does not approve the movement,.... Gen. Logan is a candidate for Congress from Illinois....The Illinois Republican Convention adopted resolutions indorsing Congress and recognizing it as the supreme power in the matter of reconstruction.....The Faneuil Hall Convention, Boston, appointed Robert C. Winthrop, Isaac Davis, Geo. Ashman, John Quincy Adams, D. R. Couch, and E. C. Bailey, among others, delegates to the Philadelphia Convention......Southern delegates to the Philadelphia Convention protest against the admission of Vallandingham and others of that ilk.

Miscellaneous.

— Boston proposes to tell its Court House to the United States Government for a postoffice and Treasury building; build a new Court House on Pemberton Square; demolish the old State House, and erect substantial business blocks upon both sides of the upper end of State Street and the lower end of Court Street, as far as the Court House. This would give a grand business street, running from Pemberton Square to Long Wharf.

— The Baltimore Association for the Moral and Educational Improvement of the Colored People, has succeeded in establishing eight schools, with a daily attendance of not less than 2,500 pupils. One of the schools, comprising 900 scholars in its daily average, and 3,000 during the year, had its first annual exhibition recently. The exercises were pronounced very meritorious, and of a nature calculated to excite the highest hopes for the future.

— The Richmond papers notice the presence of Gen. Fitz Lee at the Commencement of the University of Virginia, June 27th, and state that he occupied a seat of honor on the platform. His entrance was greeted with rounds of applause, and, before retiring, the people shouted for him to speak. Coming forward he said that "at a little Village in Virginia, known as Appomattox Court House, on the 9th day of April, 1865, an occurrence took place which reminded him that he had nothing further to say." Bowing then, he retired amid cheers which were almost deafening.

— Under the bill for protecting the growth of forest trees on the public lands, Ottawa Indian University has 200,000 acres of public land, by paying for the same in plants, cuttings, and seeds, to be distributed in the West, as Congress shall hereafter direct. No title is given until one hundred miles of hedge and ten thousand acres of forest are grown by the University. Various sorts of native and exotic trees and herbs are to be tried and annual reports are to be made of the methods and results of the experiments.

— Kelly's Island, in Lake Erie, near Cleveland, contains 3,000 acres of land, the average price of which is 500 per acre. It has 1,500 acres under grape culture, 1,000 acres of which are in a state of bearing. It contains 125 vineyards, which employ 500 laborers and support 1,000 persons. There are four quarries of limestone, the stone from which is shipped from four stone docks. There are employed in the same from 100 to 150 laborers and employés, at the average wages of $2 25 per day, supporting 1,000 persons.

— The Richmond *Examiner* says of the 4th of July: "This day brings with it a strange mingling of emotions to the Southern heart. It is the anniversary of the birth of the United States, but it is also the anniversary of the fall of Vicksburg—a disaster that gave our short lived Confederacy its mortal hurt. Shall we rejoice, or shall we be sad? Wherefore should we be glad? The rights which it gave us are taken away from us, and the blessings that it conferred have been changed to evils."

— The New Haven *Palladium* learns from a friend of Gen. Thomas that a fine residence was recently purchased in Nashville by his friends, at an expense of $60,000; but the General declined the present, on the ground that he had enough to support himself and wife (having no children) and requesting that the money be added to the fund for Soldiers' and Widows' Orphans.

— A new edifice is to be erected for the Congregational Seminary of Chicago. It will cost about $100,000, and will have a front of one hundred and fifty-five feet. It will have a chapel, library, and lecture room attached, and there will be sleeping rooms for one hundred and six students.

— Several regiments of United States colored troops in Missouri have contributed nearly $7,000 towards raising a fund of $20,000 for the purpose of establishing a school for the education of colored people. It is to be called the Lincoln Institute, and is to be located at Jefferson City.

— The House of Representatives of New Hampshire has decided to locate the Agricultural College at Hanover, in connection with the Dartmouth College. The State will have five trustees and the College four, and the State reserves the right to assume full control after nineteen years.

— The Hartford *Press* says there is a dog in that city who has lost his voice. When strangers pass, he rushes out, goes through the motions of barking, bristling up, jumps about and wags his jaws, yet not a sound issues from them.

— At Memphis, recently, a colored woman was allowed to kneel at the altar of Grace Episcopal Church, between two whites, and partake of the sacrament from the same bread and wine. It created a sensation.

— The Leavenworth *Bulletin* places at the head of its editorial columns the following ticket: "For President in 1868—Ulysses S. Grant. For Vice President—a man we can trust."

— The Alabama State University is trying to raise means to restore its buildings—which were burned by Gen. Wilson—by a lottery, the prizes in which amount to $50,000.

— The combined incomes of the Chicago *Tribune* were said to foot up $160,000, Mr. Cowles having the largest—$40,000.

— George Peabody has made another gift of $100,000 to the Peabody Institute established by him at South Danvers.

— The valuable collection of natural history objects belonging to the late Gordon Cumming, the eastern traveler, has been purchased for Barnum by his London agent.

Brown's Bronchial Troches.—From the Medical Director of the General Hospital, Benton Barracks, near St. Louis, March 8th, 1862.

"Messrs. John I. Brown & Son, Boston, Mass.: —Use of your far famed and most serviceable '*Troches*' is being made in the hospital of which I have charge, and with very beneficial and decided results in allaying bronchial irritation." For Coughs and Colds *the Troches* give prompt relief.

Seeing is Believing.—If Ladies who do not use the fragrant *SOZODONT* will compare teeth with those who do, they will see in an instant more reasons for adopting it than can be composed into a newspaper paragraph.

☞ Go and see Bradley & Rulofson's new style Patent Enameled Card Picture, 429 Montgomery Street, San Francisco. *

San Francisco Jobbing Prices Current.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY DODGE BROS. & CO., Wholesale Provision Merchants, 406 Front street.

Flour, extra, ℔ bbl	5 25 @ 5 50
Do Superfine	4 75 @ 5 00
Corn Meal, ℔ 100 lb	2 00 @ 2 25
Wheat, ℔ 100 lb	1 50 @ 1 60
Oats, choice, ℔ 100 lb	1 40 @ 1 50
Barley, ℔ 100 lb	— 75 @— 85
Beans, ℔ lb	— 2½@— 5¼
Potatoes, ℔ lb, new	— ¾ @— 1
Hay, ℔ ton	8 00 @13 00
Live Oak Wood, ℔ cord	7 — @ 8 00
Beef, extra, dressed, ℔ lb	— 8 @— —
Sheep, dressed, ℔ lb	— 6 @— —
Lamb, dressed, ℔ lb	— 7 @— —
Veal	— 10 @— —
Hogs, on foot, ℔ lb	— 8 @— 9½
Hogs, dressed, ℔ lb	— 12½@— —
Groceries, Etc.	
Sugar, crushed, ℔ lb	— 13¼@— 13½
Do China, ℔ lb	— 10½@— 11½
Coffee, Costa Rica, ℔ lb	— 24 @— 25
Do Rio, ℔ lb	— 23 @— 23½
Tea, Japan, ℔ lb	— 90 @—120
Do Green ℔ lb	— 80 @—1 50
Carolina Rice, ℔ lb	— 10 @— —
China Rice, ℔ lb	— 6½@— 8½
Coal Oil, ℔ gall	— 75 @— 80
Candles, ℔ lb	— 19 @— 22½
Ranch Butter, ℔ lb	— 32½@— 40
Isthmus do ℔ lb	— 35 @— —
Cheese, California, ℔ lb	— 30 @— 37
Eggs, ℔ doz	— — @— 40
Lard, ℔ lb	— 20 @— —
Ham and Bacon ℔ lb	— 17 @— 20
Shoulders, ℔ lb	— 9 @— 12½

MARRIED.

In this city, 8th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Mr. Wallace, M. Eldred, of Calaveras County, to Ada M. daughter of E. D. Waters, of this city.

In this city, by Rev. F. Mooshake, Johann August Emil Angelis to Anna Maria von Bargen.

In this city, 9th inst., by Rev. J. D. Strong, J. T. Prescott to Annie Owens.

DIED.

In this city, July 30th, Mrs. Lucretia W. Chittenden, aged 49 years, widow of the late Henry W. Chittenden, of Cromer, Connecticut.

Mrs. C. was an humble follower of Jesus, and by her innocence and amiability won the hearts of all who knew her.

In this city, 6th inst., Mrs. Emily Clarke, wife of Edward Clarke, aged 24 years, 4 months, and 21 days.

In this city, 6th inst., Phœbe F. wife of Henry Coffin 2d, aged 49 years.

FRAGRANT SOZODONT FOR THE TEETH

Read The Testimony of a few of the many Eminent Clergymen and their Families, of New York City, who having used the Sozodont for a long time past, are convinced of its excellent and invaluable qualities, and give it their cordial commendation:

Rev. THOMAS DEWITT, Pastor Collegiate Ref. Dutch Church, Lafayette Place.
Rev. J. W. ALEXANDER, D. D., Presbyterian Ch., Fifth Avenue.
Rev. J. B. WAKELEY, M. E. City Missionary.
Rev. W. F. MORGAN, D. D., Rector St. Thomas' Church, Broadway.
Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., Pastor Fourth Universalist Church, Broadway.
Rev. SAMUEL COOKE, D. D., Rector St. Bartholomew's Church, Lafayette Place.
Rev. SAMUEL OSGOOD, D. D., Pastor Church of Messiah, Broadway.
Rev. B. M. ADAMS, M. E. Church, Duane Street.
Rev. HEMAN BANGS, late Pastor Centenary M. E. Church, Brooklyn.
Rev. W. S. MIKELS, Pastor Baptist Church, Sixteenth Street.
Rev. GEORGE POTTS, D. D., Pastor Presbyterian Church, University Place.
Rev. E. E. RANKIN, Pastor Presbyterian Church, Forty-second Street.
Rev. T. E. VERMILYE, D. D., Pastor of Col. Dutch Reformed, Lafayette Place.

From Dr. G. F. J. Colburn, Doctor Dental Surgery, Newark, N. J.

"The Popular Dentrifice, known as Van Buskirk's "SOZODONT," besides being a very pleasant addition to the toilet, contains ingredients that, if used according to the directions, will prove of the greatest utility to the health of the mouth and teeth."

☞ BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. ☜

Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers.

HALL & RUCKEL,
je7istm New York.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

An Effectual Worm Medicine.

BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS,

Or Worm Lozenges. Much sickness, undoubtedly, with children and adults, attributed to other causes, is occasioned by worms. The "Vermifuge Comfits," although effectual in destroying worms, can do no possible injury to the most delicate child. This valuable combination has been successfully used by physicians, and found to be safe and sure in eradicating worms, so hurtful to children.

CHILDREN HAVING WORMS require immediate attention, as neglect of the trouble often causes prolonged sickness.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS IN CHILDREN are often overlooked. Worms in the stomach and bowels cause irritation, which can be removed only by a sure remedy. The combination of ingredients used in making *Brown's "Vermifuge Comfits"* is such as to give the best possible effect with safety.

CURTIS & BROWN, Proprietors, New York. Sold by all Dealers in Medicines, at 25 cts. a box. je21isly

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Estate of Henry Russell, Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given, by the undersigned, Executrix of the Will of Henry Russell, deceased, to the Creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit the same, with the necessary vouchers, within ten months from the first publication of this notice, to the undersigned, at her place for the transaction of business, No. 135 Montgomery Street, in the City and County of San Francisco. Claims may be left with Mr. Samuel Read, at said place. CALISTA RUSSELL,
August 10th, 1866. Executrix as aforesaid.
au16-5w

RIEHARDSON'S NEW METHOD FOR THE PIANOFORTE.

"Deserves our hearty recommendation." N. Y. Musical Review.
"Unexceptionable in taste and style." Dwight's Journal.
"We quite endorse Mr. Dwight's opinion." New York Musical World.
"A School that will do excellent service." Deutsche Musk-Zeiting, Phil.
"Soundest, clearest, best book for the Piano." Phil. Evening Bulletin.
"A work of solid and enduring merit." Phil. City Item.
"Will supersede every other of the kind." Worcester Spy.
"An improvement on all other Piano books." Syracuse Journal.
"Possesses merit not claimed by other works." Cleveland Herald.
"Common sense, plain talk, and brevity." Boston Journal.
"Presents many new and important ideas." N. Y. Tablet.
"No Piano book comparable in value to it." New Covenant.

No long, dry lessons, nor wearisome exercises, but Sprightly Studies throughout, and Charming Melodies for practice at every step. It is all that can be desired. Price $3 75. Sent post paid. OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers, 227 Washington Street, Boston. For sale by all Music Dealers.
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NORTH AMERICA LIFE INSURANCE CO.

THE MOST RESPONSIBLE COMPANY IN THE WORLD.

By an Act of the last Legislature of New York, the Policies of this Company EXCLUSIVELY will be guaranteed by the State—bear the Seal of the State, and be countersigned by the Insurance Commissioner.

The Most Liberal Company IN THE WORLD.

NO RESTRICTION ON OCCUPATION.

Policyholders allowed to Reside ANYWHERE ON THE GLOBE, (EXCEPT BETWEEN THE TROPICS,) WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.

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POLICIES Indisputable from any Cause, FROM DATE OF ISSUE.

CLERGYMEN AND THEIR WIVES INSURED TEN PER CENT. LESS THAN USUAL RATES.

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july26-istf

OAKLAND COLLEGE SCHOOL.

THE NEXT TERM will commence THURSDAY, the TWENTY-SIXTH INST.

I. H. BRAYTON, Principal.
july12-lm

MY STOCK OF BOOKS AND PICTURES IS FOR sale at COST PRICES, and will be closed out in July.

JACOB HARDY,
138 Montgomery St.
jul5

Agua de Magnolia.—The prettiest thing, the "sweetest thing," and the most of it for the least money. It overcomes the odor of perspiration; softens and adds delicacy to the skin; is a delightful perfume; allays headache and inflammation, and is a necessary companion in the sick room, in the nursery, and upon the toilet sideboard. It can be obtained everywhere at one dollar per bottle.

The effect of Lyon's Magnetic Insect Powder is almost instantaneous death to everything of the insect species. Fleas, particularly, cannot live where it is. It is most wonderful in this respect, being entirely harmless to the human family. Many worthless imitations are offered. Be particular and receive none but Lyon's. Each flask of the genuine bears the signature of E. Lyon, and the stamp of Demas Barnes & Co.

S. T. - 1860 - X.

Persons of sedentary habits, troubled with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation &c., deserve to suffer if they will not try the celebrated PLANTATION BITTERS, which are now recommended by the highest medical authorities, and warranted to produce an *immediate* beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure, and must supersede all other tonics where a healthy, gentle stimulant is required.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.

They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya bark, wintergreen, sassafras, roots and herbs, all preserved in perfectly pure St. Croix rum. For particulars, see circulars and testimonials around each bottle.

Beware of imposters. Examine every bottle. See that it has our private U. S. stamp unmutilated over the cork, with plantation scene, and our signature on a fine steel plate, side label. See that our bottle is not refilled with spurious and deleterious stuff. Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters by the gallon or in bulk, is an impostor. Any person imitating this bottle, or selling any other material therein, whether called Plantation Bitters or not, is a criminal under the U. S. Law, and will be so prosecuted by us. The demand for Drake's Plantation Bitters, from ladies. clergymen, merchants, &c., is incredible. The simple trial of a bottle is the evidence we present of their worth and superiority. They are sold by all respectable druggists, grocers, physicians, hotels, saloons, steamboats and country stores.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.

Have you a hurt child or a lame horse? Use the Mexican Mustang Liniment.

For cuts, sprains, burns, swellings and caked breasts, the Mexican Mustang Liniment is a certain cure.

For rheumatism, neuralgia, stiff joints, stings and bites, there is nothing like the Mexican Mustang Liniment.

For spavined horses, the poll-evil, ringbone and sweeny, the Mexican Mustang Liniment never fails.

For wind-galls, scratches, big-head and splint, the Mexican Mustang Liniment is worth its weight in gold.

Cuts, bruises, sprains and swellings, are so common and certain to occur in every family, that a bottle of this Liniment is the best investment that can be made.

It is more certain than the doctor—it saves time in sending for the doctor—it is cheaper than the doctor, and should never be dispensed with.

"In lifting the kettle from the fire, it tipped over and scalded my hands terribly. * * * The Mustang Liniment extracted the pain, caused the sore to heal rapidly, and left very little scar. CHAS. FOSTER, 420 Broad Street, Philadelphia."

Mr. S. Litch, of Hyde Park, Vt., writes: "My horse was considered worthless, (spavin) but since the use of the Mustang Liniment, I have sold him for $150. Your Liniment is doing wonders up here."

All genuine is wrapped in steel plate engravings, signed G. W. Westbrook, Chemist, and has also the private U. S. stamp of Demas Barnes & Co. over the top. Look *closely*. Sold by all Druggists, at 25, 50 cts., and $1 00.

All who value a beautiful head of hair, and its preservation from premature baldness and turning gray, will not fail to use Lyon's celebrated Kathairon. It makes the hair rich, soft and glossy, eradicates dandruff, and causes the hair to grow with luxuriant beauty. It is sold everywhere.

E. THOMAS LYON, Chemist, N. Y.
Sold by all Druggists.

Lyon's Extract of Pure Jamaica Ginger—for Indigestion, Nausea, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Cholera Morbus, &c., where a warming genial stimulant is required. Its careful preparation and entire purity, make it a cheap and reliable article for culinary purposes. Sold everywhere at 50 cts. per bottle.
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FATHER KEMP'S OLD FOLKS' CONCERT TUNES. 40 cents.

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Of all Music Books for the Young,

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THIS new book of Mr. L. O. EMERSON'S has already met with a sale altogether unprecedented—and though his previous work, "The Golden Wreath," reached its *three hundredth edition of one thousand copies each*, present appearances indicate that the "MERRY CHIMES" will go beyond it.

The Elementary Department contains Just those Peculiar Elements that Attract and Retain the attention of Children. The songs are not old and time worn—sung through a dozen books—but, New and Sparkling, Adapted to all Occasions, and Alive with the Spirit of the Times. Price, 50 cents a copy. Specimen Pages on application.

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HAND-SEWED BURLAP SACKS,

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CHICKEN GUNNIES, 28x36 inch.

Baling Rope, of California and New Bedford manufacture. All of the best quality, and for sale in lots to suit, at lowest rates. Consignments of Grain and Hay solicited, and liberal cash advances made.

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I am offering my stock of

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AT COST, and intend to close up my business on the 31st inst.

JACOB HARDY,
138 Montgomery Street.
July 2d, 1866. jy5istf

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The eigth year of this Institution commenced on January 9th, 1866. Catalogues, containing full information, can be obtained at the Seminary, or at the principal bookstores in San Francisco.

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PACIFIC INSURANCE CO.

In compliance with the Act of the Legislature of the State of California, entitled "An Act concerning Corporations," passed April 22d, 1850, the Pacific Insurance Company, of San Francisco, makes the following Annual Report:

I.—The amount of the Capital Stock of this Company, is SEVEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, and paid in GOLD.......$750,000.

II.—The amount of the Assets is ONE MILLION and FIFTY-ONE THOUSAND, FOUR HUNDRED and TWENTY DOLLARS and THIRTY-SEVEN CENTS....................$1,051,420 37

III.—THE Company has NO DEBTS.

IV.—The amount of insurance effected during the year, and which remained in force December 31st, 1865:
Fire.......................$12,973,949
Marine.......................484,408

This Company commenced underwriting Marine Risks August 1st, 1865.

V.—This Company insures against the following risks, viz.: BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MERCHANDISE, RENTS, LEASEHOLDS, VESSELS IN PORT, and THEIR CARGOES, and OTHER PERSONAL PROPERTY, AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

Also, on CARGOES, TREASURE, COMMISSIONS, PROFITS, and WAR RISKS, and ON ALL MARINE and INLAND NAVIGATION RISKS, TO AND FROM ALL PORTS IN THE WORLD.

VI.—This Company will take on any FIRST-CLASS RISK, not to exceed $75,000 (the limit fixed by law), and on all large risks, will reinsure to an extent consistent with PRUDENCE in other RESPONSIBLE COMPANIES.

J. HUNT, President.
A. J. RALSTON, Secretary.

San Francisco, January 18th, 1866.

William Alvord,	L. B. Benchley,
Alex. Weill,	Moses Heller,
Abm. Seligman,	William Scholle,
Anson G. Stiles,	Louis McLane,
John G. Bray,	Oliver Eldridge,
A. Hayward,	A. B. Forbes,
D. W. C. Rice,	J. G. Kellogg,
C. Meyer,	G. W. Bell,
D. J. Oliver,	Chas. Mayne,
Alpheus Bull,	Lloyd Tevis,
W. C. Ralston,	T. L. Barker,
John Wightman,	James De Fremery,
L. Sachs,	William Sherman,
Frederick Billings,	John O. Earl,
S. M. Wilson,	Alfred Borel,
Morton Cheesman,	G. T. Lawton,
William Hooper,	E. L. Goldstein,
John B. Newton,	Moses Ellis,
Edward Martin,	P. L. Weaver,
D. O. Mills,	David Stern.

H. Haussmann.

State of California, City and County of San Francisco—ss. On this nineteenth day of January, A. D. One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-six, personally appeared before me, H. S. Homans, a Notary Public, in and for said City and County, and therein residing, duly commissioned and sworn, A. J. Ralston, who, being duly sworn, did depose and say, that he is the Secretary of the Pacific Insurance Company, and that the statements contained in the foregoing Report of the Pacific Insurance Company are true, full and correct.

A. J. RALSTON.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this 19th day of January, A. D. 1866.
jan25-istf H. S. HOMANS, Notary Public.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, OF SAN FRANCISCO.

CAPITAL, (Paid up in Full,)

ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

Insures Brick, Frame, and other Buildings Merchandise, Furniture, and other Insurable Property against Loss or Damage caused by Fire, on the most favorable terms.

LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID IN Gold Coin.

INDIVIDUAL LIABILITY.

Executive Committee.

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John G. Bray,	Joseph A. Donohoe,
Richard G. Sneath,	Henry Pierce.

WM. PIERCE, Pres't.
D. W. C. THOMPSON, Vice-Pres't.
W. W. WIGGINS, Secretary.

OFFICE:

No. 408 Montgomery St., (Opposite Wells, Fargo & Co.)
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FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

UNION INSURANCE COMPANY,

—OF—

San Francisco, Cal.

Nos. 416 and 418 California Street,

INDIVIDUAL LIABILITY.

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This Company insures against Loss or Damage by FIRE, and also against MARINE and INLAND NAVIGATION risks, on liberal terms.

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Charles D. Haven, Secretary.
Gustave Touchard, Marine Director.
au25-istf

SAN FRANCISCO INSURANCE COMPANY,

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ALL PAID UP IN CASH.

PROPERTY INSURED AGAINST Loss or Damage by Fire at Lowest Current Rates, and Losses paid in Gold.

Premiums received by this Company for Fire Insurance, are not sent to Eastern States nor to Europe, to enrich Stockholders there, but are accumulated for additional Security, to the Capital for the payment of Losses.

By Insuring in this Company, Home Enterprise is encouraged, and Local Insurance Capital is Increased.

OFFICE, 432 MONTGOMERY ST.,

In Donohue, Kelly & Co.'s New Building, southeast corner of Sacramento.

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P. McShane, Sec'y.
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GEO. H. POWERS, M. D.,

LATE OPHTHALMIC SURGEON TO BOSTON DISPENSARY, and Assistant to Dr. H. W. Williams in Ophthalmic Department of New City Hospital, Boston, has taken rooms at

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DISEASES OF THE EYE.

Office Hours—10½ to 12, and from 2 to 4, P. M.

Dr. Powers refers, by permission, to Rev. A. L. Stone, D. D., Ira P. Rankin, Esq., L. B. Benchley, Esq., San Francisco. je7is3m

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO'S Through Line to New York, Carrying the United States Mail

LEAVE FOLSOM STREET WHARF, at 11 o'clock, A. M., on the 10th, 19th, and 30th of every month, (except when those dates fall on Sunday, and then on Saturday preceding,) for PANAMA, connecting, via Panama Railroad, with one of the Company's splendid steamers from ASPINWALL for NEW YORK.

On the 10th, 18th and 30th of each month that has 30 days.

On the 10th, 19th and 30th of each month that has 31 days.

When the 10th, 19th and 30th fall on Sunday, they will leave on Saturday preceding; when the 18th falls on Sunday, they will leave on Monday following.

Steamer leaving San Francisco on the 10th, touches at Manzanillo. All touch at Acapulco.

Departures of 18th or 19th, connect with French Trans-Atlantic Co's steamer for St. Nazaire, and English steamers for South America.

Departure of 10th connects with English steamer for Southampton, and P. R. R. Co's steamer for Central America.

Departure of 30th, connects with English steamer for Tumaco, the port of the new mines.

The following steamships will be dispatched on dates as given below:

Steamers for August.

August 18—SACRAMENTO, Capt. J. M. Cavarly, connecting with HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. Gray.

August 30—GOLDEN AGE, Capt. E. S. Farnsworth, connecting with NEW YORK, Capt. Bradbury.

Cabin passengers berthed through. Baggage checked through—100 pounds allowed each adult.

An experienced Surgeon on board. Medicine and attendance free.

☞ These Steamers will positively sail at 11 o'clock. Passengers are requested to have their baggage on board before 10 o'clock, A. M.

For Merchandise and Freight, apply to Messrs. WELLS, FARGO & CO.

For passage, and all other information, apply at the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.'s office, corner of Sacramento and Leidesdorff streets.

OLIVER ELDRIDGE, Agent.
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California Steam Navigation COMPANY.

Steamer CAPITOL	Capt. E. A. POOLE
" CHRYSOPOLIS	Capt. A. FOSTER.
" YOSEMITE	
" CORNELIA	Capt. W. BROMLEY
" JULIA	Capt. E. CONKLIN.

One of the above steamers leave Broadway Wharf, at 4 o'cl'k P. M., Every Day, (Sundays excepted), for Sacramento and Stockton, connecting with th light-draft steamers for Marysville, Colusa, Chico, and Red Bluff.

Steamships AJAX, PACIFIC, ORIZABA, CALIFORNIA, ACTIVE, and SENATOR, leave as advertised, for Honolulu, Portland, Oregon, New Westminster, British Columbia, Victoria, V. I., Santa Barbara, San Pedro, and San Diego.

Office of the Company, northeast corner of Front and Jackson Streets.

B. M. HARTSHORNE,
ap5-istf President.



ITS EFFECT IS MIRACULOUS.

The old, the young, the middle aged unite to praise

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER.

It is an entirely new scientific discovery, combining many of the most powerful and restorative agents in the *vegetable kingdom*.

We have such confidence in its merits, and are so sure it will do all we claim for it, that we offer

$1,000 Reward

If the Sicilian Hair Renewer does not give satisfaction in all cases when used in strict accordance with our instructions.

HALL'S *Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer* has proved itself to be the most perfect preparation for the Hair ever offered to the public.

It is a vegetable compound, and contains no injurious properties whatever.

It is not a Dye, it strikes at the Roots and fills the glands with new life and coloring matter.

IT WILL RESTORE GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR.

It will keep the Hair from falling out.

It cleanses the Scalp, and makes the Hair SOFT, LUSTROUS, AND SILKEN.

IT IS A SPLENDID HAIR-DRESSING!

No person, old or young, should fail to use it. *It is recommended and used by the FIRST MEDICAL AUTHORITY.*

☞ Ask for Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer, and take no other.

The Proprietors offer the Sicilian Hair Renewer to the public, entirely confident that it will bring back the hair to its original color, promote its growth, and in nearly all cases where it has fallen off will restore it unless the person is very aged.

R. P. HALL & CO. Proprietors,
Nashua, N. H.

☞ Sold by all Druggists.

S. E. PHELPS,
625 Market St., San Francisco,
july12 Agent for the Pacific Coast.

TRY IT 50 PER CENT SAVED BY USING

STANDARD SOAP CO'S CONCENTRATED WASHING POWDER

THIS POWDER IS SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHER Soaps or compounds for Washing and Cleaning. It is made of pure material, and contains nothing that will injure the finest fabric. Equally as good for using in *Hard as Soft Water*. No soap ever required to be used with this Powder. *One Pound will make Three Gallons of Beautiful Soft Soap.* It is put up in wrappers of 1 lb each, and in boxes of 10 pounds bulk, with directions.

Sold by all Grocers. Manufactured at

207 Commercial Street, San Francisco.

STANDARD SOAP CO. also manufactures all kinds of LAUNDRY and FAMILY SOAPS, equal to Eastern manufactured. je7isly

Eureka Soap

THIS SOAP IS WHITE AND HARD, AND HAS double the amount of washing qualities that are found in any other soap; therefore, it is the most economical soap in use. It is

SUPERIOR FOR WASHING FLANNELS, CAMBRICS, SILKS, Etc.,

AND WILL REMOVE

INK AND ALL FRUIT STAINS.

Excellent Soft Soap

Can be made of it by dissolving in hot water, and then adding the same amount of cold water. All the Laundries recommend it for excellence and economy.

☞ Sold by Jobbers and Grocers.

Office EUREKA SOAP CO.,
207 Sacramento Street,
july26-3m SAN FRANCISCO.

The Footsteps of Decay.

[The following is a translation from an ancient Spanish poem, which, says the *Edinburgh Review*, is surpassed by nothing with which we are acquainted in the Spanish language, except the "Ode of Louis de Leon."]

O! let the soul its slumbers break—
Arouse its senses, and awake
To see how soon
Life, in its glories, glides away,
And the stern footsteps of decay
Come stealing on.

And while we view the rolling tide,
Down which our flowing minutes glide
Away so fast,
Let us the present hour employ,
And deem each future dream a joy
Already past.

Let no vain hope deceive the mind,
No happier let us hope to find
To-morrow than to-day;
Our golden dreams of yore were bright,
Like them the present shall delight—
Like them decay.

Our lives like hastening streams must be,
That into one engulfing sea
Are doomed to fall—
The sea of death, whose waves roll on
O'er king and kingdom, crown and throne,
And swallow all.

Alike the river's lordly tide,
Alike the humble rivulets glide,
To that sad wave!
Death levels poverty and pride,
And rich and poor sleep side by side,
Within the grave.

Our birth is but a starting-place;
Life is the running of the race;
And death the goal;
There all our glittering toys are brought—
That path alone, of all unsought,
Is found of all.

See, then, how poor and little worth
Are all those glittering toys of earth
That lure us here;
Dreams of a sleep that death must break;
Alas! before it bids us wake,
We disappear.

Long ere the damp of death can blight,
The cheek's pure glow of red and white
Has passed away;
Youth smiled and all was heavenly fair—
Age came, and laid his finger there,
And where are they?

Where is the strength that spurned decay,
The step that roved so light and gay,
The heart's blithe tone?
The strength is gone, the step is slow,
And joy grows wearisome, and woe!
When age comes on!

THE FARM.

The Potato-Bug.

In 1864, Dr, Velie, the ornithologist of Rock Island, Ill., and Dr. Parry, the botanist of Davenport, Indiana, both saw this insect in very great numbers in Colorado, feeding upon a wild species of *Solanum*—the *rostratum* of Duval—which is peculiar to that region of country, and is not found east of the Mississippi River. Assuming, therefore, that this wild *Solanum* is the natural food of the insect, and that the region of country bordering on the Rocky Mountains is its natural home, its range would for a long series of years be limited by the range of the plant it feeds on. But in process of time civilization marched up to the Rocky Mountains—potatoes were planted in Kansas, Nebraska, and Colorado—and the insect discovered that one species of *Solanum* was about as palatable as another. Having thus acquired a taste for potato leaves, it would naturally spread east from potato patch to potato patch, till it overspread Iowa, and finally overleaped the Mississippi into Illinois. In confirmation of this theory, R. W. Hazen, of Fremont, Dodge Co. Nebraska, says that "the potato bug which is so destructive in that region was first discovered in 1859, about one hundred miles west of Omaha City, whence they have been marching eastward annually." From Omaha City to Rock Island is over 260 miles, so that if the above statement be correct, it appears that the insect had traveled about 360 miles in six years, or at the average rate of sixty miles a year. At this rate of progress it will reach the Atlantic in about fourteen years.

The new potato bug is not what naturalists call a *bug*, but a true *beetle*, belonging to the order *Coleopetra* or *Shelly-wings*, and is rather more than one-third of an inch long, of so short and oval shape as to be almost as round as a grape, and cream-colored, with ten black lines or stripes placed lengthwise on its back. Its wings are rose-colored and present a beautiful appearance as it flies. We may call it in English "the ten-striped spearman," which is the meaning of the scientific name given to it. The above is the appearance presented by the perfect or winged insect, when its wings are hid under its wing-cases; but in the larva, or immature state, it is a soft, elongate, six-legged grub, of a dull, venetian-red color, with several black spots, but without any wings, of course. There are four or five successive broods of them during the summer, and the larva of each brood goes underground to assume the pupa state. One who was the first to watch this insect through all its stages, says that his specimens "hatched on the 14th of June and came out as perfect insects on the 10th of July, thus being scarcely a month going through all the changes."

No practical remedies against this insect are known. Hand picking is recommended, but what farmer could hand-pick ten acres, if thickly infested—much less fifty or one hundred. Lime and ashes dusted on the tops are useless, and even coal oil and turpentine have been found of no use, as they soon evaporate. Turkeys will destroy great numbers of them; but it is to their natural enemies, the lady-bugs, (*Coccinellidæ*) we must look for the most efficient help. Hitherto the potato has comparatively been free from the depredations of insects, and it would be a serious blow to the farmers in the potato districts of the Eastern and Middle States if this insect should come upon the crop.—*Rural New Yorker.*

Product of a Jersey Cow.

I have had a Jersey, which I imported when a calf of four months old, seven years since; and although I am unable to give the weight of milk for any single month, yet I can give the exact result of milk and butter for one year, from March 1, 1864, to March 1, 1865. The cow came in on the third of March, and raised the calf until five weeks old. Churned during the year 351 pounds of butter, and used for family purposes 525 quarts of milk. There was no effort made for an extra result. During the pasture season she had grass only, and when in stall, plenty of hay, wheat bran, and good care.—*Cor. Country Gentleman.*

If, as a rule, a hen is kept clean (for nothing enjoys cleanliness more than a hen) and furnished with a supply of grain, meat, and vegetables, she will produce the eggs which she has got to lay or die. Take away the flesh and vegetables and small grain, and give corn and water alone, and your hens will cease to lay and become fat. Corn in itself has less of the properties which make the egg than any of the smaller grains which we raise. Rice, wheat, barley and buckwheat are best for eggs.

Odds and Ends.

Oil against Insects.—Instead of the many nostrums so universally recommended, if our readers would bear in mind that as insects breathe through spiracles, oil is more disastrous to them than anything else, they would have the clue to the saving of most of their trees and vines. Bark lice, scale insects, turnip flies, caterpillars, flea beetles, and in fact all insects which can be reached, are destroyed by it. Any oil will do, but it must be kept stirred so as not to remain on the top of the water, and for this reason a brush or syringe is preferable to a watering pot. This mixture is also beneficial to plants, as is manifest from the healthy start they take after its application. —*P. Farmer.*

Roots.—A strange but general prejudice exists among old school farmers, not only against eeding grain, but roots; their extended culture and free use will pay, not only in introducing a better system of farming, but in the better health and condition of stock, and maintaining and fattening them at less cost. Look to it that roots do not freeze. If in pits or heaps, where the earth has caved in or been washed away, patch such spots with strawy manure or earth. Sliced or mashed they may be fed to all kinds of stock, from chickens to horses, in large or small quantities, to advantage, if only with regularity.

It is poor economy to feed any kind of grain whole or uncooked, to any stock except sheep. They do their own corn-grinding to advantage, except when being rapidly fattened. If whole corn be fed, pour boiling water over it and let it stand twelve hours; and if boiled half an hour after that, it is all the better.

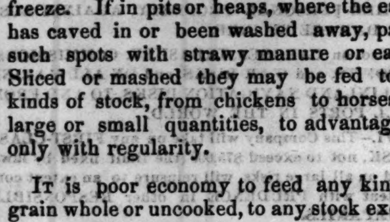
Milch Cows should not be milked too close upon their time for calving. If dried off within five weeks, it is well enough for both cow and calf. Cows not giving milk do not need so good feed, but should be stabled if possible, and fed good hay and stalks, which, if chaffed and wet up with a little bran, corn meal, or oil cake, will go much further.

Fodder ought never to be fed upon the ground—the waste will pay for good racks in one season. Fodder goes farther and is consumed to better advantage when hay, straw, cornstalks, with a suitable allowance of roots or grain, are fed daily, at different feedings, or mixed more or less, than when the animals are confined for days or weeks to one kind of coarse fodder.

An Old Song, set to a New Tune.

1866.

"As spring approaches
Ants and Roaches
From their holes come out
And Mice and Rats,
In spite of cats,
Gaily skip about."



"18 years established in N. Y. City."
"Only infallible remedies known."
"Free from poisons."
"Not dangerous to the Human Family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

"Costar's" Rat, Roach, etc., Exter's Is a paste—used for *Rats, Mice, Roaches, Black and Red Ants, &c., &c., &c., &c.*

"Costar's" Bed-Bug Exterminator, Is a liquid or wash—used to destroy and also as a preventive for *Bed-Bugs, &c.*

"Costar's" Electric Powder for Insects Is for *Moths, Mosquitoes, Fleas, Bed Bugs, Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, &c., &c.*

☞ !!! Beware!!! of all worthless imitations.
☞ See that "Costar's" name is on each Box, Bottle, and Flask, before you buy.
☞ Address,
HENRY R. COSTAR,
484 Broadway, N. Y.
☞ Sold by all Druggists and Retailers.
Agents for the Pacific Coast,
R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, San Francisco and Sacramento, California.

1866.

INCREASE OF RATS.—The *Farmer's Gazette*, (English) asserts and proves by figures, that one pair of RATS will have a progeny and descendants no less than 651,050 in three years. Now, unless this immense family can be kept down, they would consume more food than would sustain 65,000 human beings.
☞ See "Costar's" advertisement, above.

1866.

RATS *versus* BIRDS.—Whoever engages in shooting small birds is a cruel man; whoever aids in exterminating *rats* is a benefactor. We should like some one to give us the benefit of their experience in driving out these pests. We need something besides dogs, cats, and traps for this business.—*Scientific American, N. Y.*
☞ See "Costar's" advertisement above.

1866.

"COSTAR'S RAT EXTERMINATOR is simple, safe, and sure—the most perfect RAT-ification meeting we have ever attended. Every Rat that can get it, properly prepared, will eat it, and every one that eats it will die, generally at some place as distant as possible from where it was taken.—*Lake Shore, (Mich.) Mirror.*
☞ See "Costar's" advertisement, above.

1866.

HOUSEKEEPERS troubled with vermin need be so no longer, if they use "Costar's" Exterminator. We have used it to our satisfaction, and if a box cost $5, we would have it. We have tried poisons, but they effected nothing; but "Costar's" article knocks the breath out of Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants, and Bed-bugs quicker than we can write it. It is in great demand all over the country.—*Medina, Ohio, Gazette.*
☞ See "Costar's" advertisement, above.

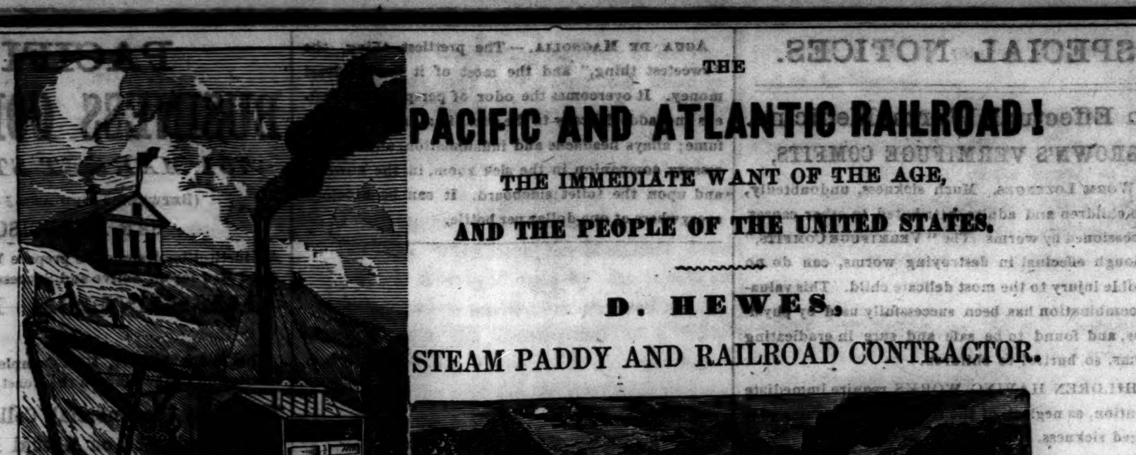
1866.

A VOICE FROM THE FAR WEST.—Speaking of "Costar's" Rat, Roach, Ant, &c., Exterminator—"more grain and provisions are destroyed annually in Grant County by vermin than would pay for tons of this Rat and Insect Killer."—*Lancaster, Wis., Herald*
☞ See "Costar's" advertisement, above.

1866.

FARMERS AND HOUSEKEEPERS—should recollect that hundreds of dollars' worth of Grain, Provisions, etc., are annually destroyed by Rats, Mice, Ants, and other insects and vermin—all of which can be prevented by a few dollars' worth of "Costar's" Rat, Roach, and Vermin Exterminator, bought and used freely.
☞ See "Costar's" advertisement, above.
☞ Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.
☞ Agents for the Pacific Coast,
R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
July12-3m San Francisco and Sacramento, Cal.

GEO. F. SILVESTER,
SEEDSMAN,
Importer and Dealer in all kinds of
VEGETABLE, FLOWER, FIELD, FRUIT, AND TREE SEEDS, GARDEN TOOLS, PLANTS, TREES,
Etc., Etc., Etc.
No. 317 Washington Street,
Bet. Battery and Front, SAN FRANCISCO.
je1stf



THE
PACIFIC AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD!
THE IMMEDIATE WANT OF THE AGE,
AND THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.
D. HEWES,
STEAM PADDY AND RAILROAD CONTRACTOR.

WE ARE NOW OFFERING
OUR IMMENSE STOCK
—OF—
Fine Custom-Made Clothing,
—AND—
Gents' Furnishing Goods,
AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION.
OUR STOCK OF CLOTHING CONSISTS OF
ALL THE LATEST STYLES,
BOTH OF MATERIAL AND FINISH.
A Large Assortment of
Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, Blanketr etc.
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
J. R. MEAD & CO.,
mh15tf Cor. Washington and Sansome Sts.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

The London Quarterly Review (Conservative)
The Edinburgh Review (Whig.)
The Westminster Review (Radical.)
The North British Review (Free-Church.)
AND
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (Tory.)

The interest of these Periodicals to American readers, is rather increased than diminished by the articles they contain on our late Civil War, and though sometimes tinged with prejudice, they may still, considering their great ability, and the different standpoints from which they are written, be read and studied with advantage, by the people of this country, of every creed and party.

TERMS for 1866.

For any one of the Reviews	$4 00 per annum.
For any two of the Reviews	7 00 "
For any three of the Reviews	10 00 "
For all four of the Reviews	12 00 "
For Blackwood's Magazine	4 00 "
For Blackwood and one Review	7 00 "
For Blackwood and any two of the Reviews	10 00 "
For Blackwood and three of the Reviews	13 00 "
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	15 00 "

CLUBS:

A discount of twenty per cent will be allowed to clubs of four or more persons. Thus, four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for $12 80. Four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood, for $48 00, and so on.
LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
Publishers,
No. 38 Walker Street, New York
jan25-1m

HENRY DUTTON & SON,
DEALERS IN
Hay & Grain,
PIER NUMBER SEVEN,
STEWART STREET, NEAR MISSION
SAN FRANCISCO.
HENRY DUTTON, }
HENRY DUTTON, JR. } je19tf

L. B. Benchley, F. D. Kellogg.
John Bensley, J. McMechan.
L. B. BENCHLEY & CO.,
3 and 5 Front St., near Market,
Importers and Jobbers of
American and Foreign
HARDWARE
AGRICULTURAL
—And—
MINING IMPLEMENTS.
ap5tf

Towne & Bacon,
536 CLAY STREET
DO YOU WANT CARDS,
CIRCULARS, POSTERS, BILLHEADS,
Or any description of Printing neatly executed? Send your orders to Towne & Bacon, 536 Clay Street, opposite Leidesdorff, and you will be satisfied with the quality of the work, and the price charged for it.

FORDHAM & JENNINGS,
Jobbing and Retail Grocers.
FAMILIES, MILLS, SHIPS,
AND
FARMERS
Supplied and Goods delivered to all parts of the City.
Corner of Front and Jackson streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.
may19

ROWLAND, WALKER & CO.
GROCERS,
505 Front Street, and 647 Clay Street,
Are offering a complete assortment of Groceries at Lowest rates. Quality guaranteed.
Goods delivered at any point within the city limits
mh9

News Depot Established in 1854.
W. E. LOOMIS,
[Successor to M. ULLMANN]
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Newspapers Periodicals
AND
STATIONERY,
Southeast corner Sansome and Washington Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.

Subscriptions received and Postage prepaid upon Newspapers and Magazines, both American and English. The following is a partial list of what is received by every Steamer:

New York Journals.
PER ANNUM.
N Y Herald, (California edition) $4; N Y Weekly Herald, $4; N Y Weekly Tribune, $4; N Y Weekly Times, $4; N Y Weekly World, $4; N Y Weekly News, $4; N Y Weekly Day Book, $4; N Y Weekly Albion, $5 50; N Y Weekly Ledger, $4; N Y Sunday Dispatch, $4; N Y Sunday Mercury, $4; N Y Sunday Times, $4; N Y Sunday Atlas, $4; N Y Leader, $4; N Y Harper's Weekly, $4; N Y Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, $4; N Y Leslie's Illustrated Zeitung, (German,) $4; N Y Illustrated Zeitung, (German,) $4; N Y Independent, $4; N Y Scientific American $4; N Y Home Journal, $4; N Y New Nation, $4; N Y Journal of Commerce, $4; N Y Post, $4; N Y Express, $4; N Y Scotch American Journal, $4; N Y Wilkes' Spirit of the Times, $5; N Y Weekly, $4; N Y Police Gazette, $4; N Y Clipper, $4; N Y Mercury, $4; N Y Rural New Yorker, $4; N Y Irish American, $4; N Y Tablet, $4; N Y Metropolitan Record, $4.

Boston Journals.
PER ANNUM.
Boston Journal, $4; Boston Transcript, $4; Boston Waverly Magazine, $6.50; Boston True Flag, $4; Boston Evening Gazette, $4; Boston Post and Statesman, $4; Boston Banner of Light, $4; Boston Littell's Living Age, $8; Boston Literary Companion, $4; Boston Flag of Our Union, $4; Boston Wide World, $4; Boston American Union, $4.

Philadelphia Journals.
PER ANNUM.
Philadelphia Forney's War Press, $4; Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post, $4; Philadelphia Sunday Mercury, $4; Philadelphia Sunday Dispatch, $4; Philadelphia Dollar Newspaper, $4.

Miscellaneous Papers.
PER ANNUM.
Baltimore Sun, $4; Baltimore Clipper, $4; Providence Journal, $4; Portland Transcript, $4; Portland Advertiser, $4; Portland Press, $4; St Louis Republican, $4; Missouri Democrat, $4; Chicago Journal, $4; Louisville Journal, $4; Cincinnati Commercial, $4; Cincinnati Times, $4; Cincinnati Tribune, $4; New Bedford Mercury, $4; Boston Shipping List, $7 50; Forney's Daily Press, $4; Newport Mercury, $4; Detroit Free Press, $4.

San Francisco Papers.
PER ANNUM.
San Francisco Weekly Bulletin, $5; San Francisco Alta California, $5; San Francisco Californian, $5; San Francisco American Flag, $5; San Francisco Argus, $8; San Francisco Golden Era, $5; San Francisco Sunday Mercury, $5; San Francisco Scientific and Mining Press, $5; San Francisco California Spirit of the Times, $5; San Francisco Irish News, $5; Sacramento Weekly Union, $5.

Monthly Periodicals.
PER ANNUM.
Harper's Monthly, $4; Beadle's Monthly, $3 50; Atlantic Monthly, $4; Sunday Magazine, $4; Leslie's Family Magazine, $4; Lady's Friend, $2 Godey's Lady's Book, $4; Peterson's National Magazine, $; Le Bon Ton, $6; Arthur's Home Magazine, 2 50; Lady's Repository, $4; Banker's Home Magazine, $6; Ballou's Dollar Magazine, $2 50; Rebellion Record, $6; Harper's Pictorial History of the War, $4; Leslie's Pictorial History of the War, $4; Hunt's Merchant's Magazine, 6; Merry's Museum, $2; American Agriculturist, $2; The Horticulturist, $3; Nick Nax, $2; Yankee Notions, $2; Merryman's Monthly, $2; Comic Monthly, 2; Phunny Phellow, $2; Budget of Fun, $2; Phunniest Phun, $2; Monthly Novelette, $3; Harper's Weekly, $5; Leslie's Illustrated (monthly parts) $5; Waverly Magazine, (monthly parts) $6; Literary Companion, (monthly parts) $4; Demorest's Mirror of Fashion, (monthly) $4; Brownson's Review, each $1 25; Braithwaite's Retrospect, $3.

Foreign Newspapers and Periodicals.
PER ANNUM.
Illustrated London News, $13; Illustrated London Punch, $8; Illustrated London Fun, $8; Illustrated London Times, $10 50; Illustrated London Queen, $15; London Journal, $6; London Weekly Dispatch, $14; Bell's Life in London, $13; Once-a-Week, $8; Illustrated Sporting News, $8; London Saturday Review, $16; London Weekly Times, $10; London Mining Journal, $13; Blackwood's Magazine, $4; Eclectic Magazine, $6; Temple Bar Magazine, $6; Cornhill Magazine, $6; Once-a-Week (monthly parts), $6; All the Year Round (monthly parts), $6; Chambers' Journal, $4; London Art Journal, $15; London World of Fashion $6; Westminster Review, $3; North British Review, $3; London Quarterly Review, $3; Edinburgh Quarterly Review, $3; Congressional Globe, with Appendix, $12.

Newspapers or Periodicals not enumerated in the above list, will be promptly procured when desired. All orders for small packages of Stationery, New Novels, or Cutlery, filled promptly and forwarded by mail, or otherwise, as desired, to any part of the Pacific Coast.
W. E. LOOMIS.

SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS
CHILION BEACH,
DEALER IN
JUVENILE BOOKS
34 MONTGOMERY STREET,
(Opposite the Lick House.)
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
Has constantly on hand,
A Complete Assortment of
CHILDREN'S BOOKS,
adapted to all ages and capacities, embracing the Publications of
AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION;
AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY;
SHELDON;
CARTER;
HOYT;
RANDOLPH,
and other Sunday-school Publishers.
—Also—
BIBLES, PRAYER BOOKS, HYMN BOOKS, and SUNDAY SCHOOL MUSIC BOOKS.
SCHOOL BOOKS and STATIONERY,
in great variety.
MAGAZINES, PERIODICALS and NEW BOOKS received by every steamer.
june22-tf

PACIFIC
FEMALE COLLEGE,
OAKLAND.
The next term of this Institution will commence on
Wednesday, the 3d of January, 1866.
Catalogues containing information can be had on application to
E. B. WALSWORTH,
dec28-tf at Oakland.

DODGE BROS. & CO.,
406 FRONT STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.
Wholesale Dealers in all kinds of
CALIFORNIA
—AND—
Eastern Provisions
Receive Consignments of
California Provisions
From all parts of the State,
And keep constantly on Hand
EASTERN BACON,
Lard, Butter
—AND—
Cranberries.
For sale in quantities to suit.
pa28-tf

SAN FRANCISCO
CORDAGE
MANUFACTORY.
Constantly on hand
A Large and Complete Assortment of
MANILA CORDAGE,
WHALE LINE,
Bale Rope, Etc, Etc.,
Manufactured from
PURE MANILA HEMP.
OFFICE,
At TUBBS & CO., 611 and 613 Front St.
Manufactory at the Potrero.
dec1-tf

SATHER & CO.
BANKERS,
Corner Montgomery and Commercial sts.
Draw Exchange at Sight in sums to suit, on
American Exchange Bank..........New York.
Shoe and Leather Dealers' Bank....Boston.
Drexel & Co...................Philadelphia.
Geo. Peabody & Co...............London.
Purchase Certificates of Deposit of Eastern Banks and Bankers.
Discount Mercantile Paper, advance on Mint Certificates and make Collections on favorable terms.
ap9

GREAT TRIUMPH!
STEINWAY & SONS
Were awarded the
First Prize Medal
AT THE
Great International Exhibition in London,
Over the two hundred and sixty-nine Pianos entered for competition from all parts of the world.
The special correspondent of the New York Times says:
"Messrs. Steinway & Sons' indorsement by the Jurors is *emphatic, and stronger, and more to the point than that of any European Maker.*"
A constant supply of the above superior instruments can be found at the Agent's,
M. GRAY, 613 Clay Street.
Piano Tuning,
Done by a first class workman, from Steinway & Son's Factory, New York.
feb2-tf

THE
RUSSELL & ERWIN
Manufacturing Company,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
HARDWARE
of every description.
Nos, 106 and 108 Battery Street.
SAN FRANCISCO.
Jobbers and Country Merchants supplied upon the most favorable terms.
☞ Orders promptly and carefully executed.
We are also Agents for the sale of
Lillie's celebrated Wrought and Chilled Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, and Bank Locks.
The experience of years proves them to be the best Safes in the world.
San Francisco, Dec. 31, 1864. jan5-tf

BRAY & BROTHER,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
Corner Front and Clay Streets
SOLE AGENTS OF ALVISO FLOUR.
JOHN G. BRAY W. A. BRAY

Palmer
PATENT LEG & ARM.
1320 LATE 376 CHESTNUT St.
PHILADELPHIA.
JARVIS JEWETT,
No. 629 Washington Street,
AGENT,
m13 SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.



AYER'S
CATHARTIC
PILLS.

Are you sick, feeble, and complaining? Are you out of order, with your system deranged, and your feelings uncomfortable? These symptoms are often the prelude to serious illness. Some fit of sickness is creeping upon you, and should be averted by a timely use of the right remedy. Take Ayer's Pills, and cleanse out the disordered humors—purify the blood, and let the fluids move on unobstructed in health again. They stimulate the functions of the body into vigorous activity, purify the system from the obstructions which make disease. A cold settles somewhere in the body, and obstructs its natural functions. These, if not relieved, react upon themselves and the surrounding organs, producing general aggravation, suffering, and disease. While in this condition, oppressed by the derangements, take Ayer's Pills, and see how directly they restore the natural action of the system, and with it the buoyant feeling of health again. What is true and so apparent in this trivial and common complaint, is also true in many of the deep-seated and dangerous distempers. The same purgative effect expels them. Caused by similar obstructions and derangements of the natural functions of the body, they are rapidly, and many of them surely, cured by the same means. None who know the virtues of these Pills, will neglect to employ them when suffering from the disorders they cure.

Statements from leading physicians in some of the principal cities, and from other well known public persons.

From a Forwarding Merchant of St. Louis, Feb. 4, 1856.

Dr. Ayer: Your Pills are the paragon of all that is great in medicine. They have cured my little daughter of ulcerous sores upon her hands and feet that had proved incurable for years. Her mother has been long grievously afflicted with blotches and pimples on her skin and in her hair. After our child was cured, she also tried your Pills, and they have cured her.
ASA MORGRIDGE.

As a Family Physic.
From Dr. E. W. Cartwright, New Orleans.
Your Pills are the prince of purges. Their excellent qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, which makes them invaluable to us in the daily treatment of disease.

Headache, SickHeadache, Foul Stomach.
From Dr. Edward Boyd, Baltimore.
Dear Bro. Ayer: I cannot answer you *what* complaints I have *cured* with your Pills better than to say *all that we ever treat with a purgative medicine.* I place great dependence on an effectual cathartic in my daily contest with disease, and believing as I do that your Pills afford us the best we have, I of course value them highly.

Pittsburg, Pa., May 1, 1855.
Dr. J. C. Ayer. Sir: I have been repeatedly cured of the worst *headache* any body can have by a dose or two of your Pills. It seems to arise from a foul stomach, which they cleanse at once.
Yours with great respect, ED. W. PREBLE,
Clerk of Steamer Clarion.

Bilious Disorders—Liver Complaints.
From Dr. Theodore Bell, of New York City.
Not only are your Pills admirably adapted to their purpose as an aperient, but I find their beneficial effects upon the Liver very marked indeed. They have in my practice proved more effectual for the cure of *bilious complaints* than any one remedy I can mention. I sincerely rejoice that we have at length a purgative which is worthy the confidence of the profession and the people.

Department of the Interior,
Washington, D. C., 7th Feb., 1856.
Sir: I have used your Pills in my general and hospital practice ever since you made them, and cannot hesitate to say they are the best cathartic we employ. Their regulating action on the liver is quick and decided, consequently they are an admirable remedy for derangements of that organ. Indeed, I have seldom found a case of *bilious disease* so obstinate that it did not readily yield to them. Fraternally yours, ALONZO BALL, M. D.,
Physician of the Marine Hospital.

Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Relax, Worms.
From Dr. J. G. Green, of Chicago.
Your Pills have had a long trial in my practice, and I hold them in esteem as one of the best aperients I have ever found. Their alterative effect upon the liver makes them an excellent remedy, when given in small doses for *bilious dysentery and diarrhœa.* Their sugar-coating makes them very acceptable and convenient for the use of women and children.

Dyspepsia, Impurity of the Blood.
From Rev. J. V. Himes, Pastor of Advent Church, Boston.
Dr. Ayer: I have used your Pills with extraordinary success in my family and among those I am called to visit in distress. To regulate the organs of digestion and purify the blood, they are the very best remedy I have ever known, and I can confidently recommend them to my friends. Yours, J. V. HIMES.

Warsaw, Wyoming Co., N. Y., Oct. 24, 1855.
Dear Sir: I am using your Cathartic Pills in my practice, and find them an excellent purgative to cleanse the system and *purify the fountains of the blood.*
JOHN G. MEACHAM, M. D.

Constipation, Costiveness, Suppression, Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Dropsy, Paralysis, Fits, etc.
From Dr. J. P. Vaughn, Montreal, Canada.
Too much cannot be said of your Pills for the cure of *costiveness.* If others of our fraternity have found them as efficacious as I have, they should join me in proclaiming it for the benefit of the multitudes who suffer from that complaint, which, although bad enough in itself, is the progenitor of others that are worse. I believe *costiveness* to originate in the liver, but your Pills affect that organ and cure the disease.

From Mrs. E. Stuart, Physician and Midwife, Boston.
I find one or two large doses of your Pills, taken at the proper time, are excellent promotives of the *natural secretion* when wholly or partially suppressed, and also very effectual to *cleanse the stomach* and *expel worms.* They are so much the best physic we have that I recommend no other to my patients.

From the Rev. Dr. Hawkes, of the Methodist Epis. Church.
Pulaski House, Savannah, Ga., Jan. 6, 1856.
Honored Sir: I should be ungrateful for the relief your skill has brought me if I did not report my case to you. A cold settled in my limbs and brought on excruciating *neuralgic pains*, which ended in *chronic rheumatism.* Notwithstanding I had the best of physicians, the disease grew worse and worse, until by the advice of your excellent agent in Baltimore, Dr. Mackenzie, I tried your Pills. Their effects were slow, but sure. By persevering in the use of them, I am now entirely well.

Senate Chamber, Baton Rouge, La., 5 Dec. 1855.
Dr. Ayer: I have been entirely cured, by your Pills, of *Rheumatic Gout*—a painful disease that had afflicted me for years. VINCENT SLIDELL.

☞ Most of the Pills in market contain Mercury, which, although a valuable remedy in skilful hands, is dangerous in a public pill, from the dreadful consequences that frequently follow its incautious use. These contain no mercury or mineral substance whatever.
Price, 25 cents per Box, or 5 Boxes for $1.
Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL.
F. E. WEYGANT having sold his entire interest in the Tremont House, Jackson street, is now prepared to devote his whole attention to his patrons at the well-known
"INTERNATIONAL,"
Jackson Street, above Montgomery Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.
This House has lately had extensive additions, and a thorough renovation, including new beds, which makes it one of the largest (and being conducted on temperance principles) the most quiet and best appointed Hotel, on the Pacific Coast.
BARBER SHOP AND BATH HOUSE ATTACHED TO THE HOTEL.
Persons arriving on Boats or Cars will always find the International Coach in readiness to convey them to the House. Free of Charge. mar8

H. M. NEWHALL. J. O. ELDRIDGE
H. M. NEWHALL & CO.,
Auctioneers & Commission Merchants,
Salesroom Fireproof Brick Building,
Corner of Sansome and Halleck Streets.
REGULAR SALE DAYS:
MONDAYS and THURSDAYS—Catalogue Sale of Boots, Shoes, Clothing, Hardware, Fancy Goods, etc
WEDNESDAYS—Catalogue Sale of Dry Goods, Silks, Embroideries, French Goods, etc.
NOTICE.
Mr. Gilbert Palache has an interest in our business from this date.
H. M. NEWHALL & CO.
San Francisco, January 3, 1865 feb2-t

JOHN TAYLOR & CO.,
Importers and Dealers in
ASSAYERS' MATERIALS
Druggists' Glassware and Sundries,
PHOTOGRAPHIC STOCK, &c.,
512 and 514 Washington Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.
mh16-tf

GEO. B. HITCHCOCK & CO.,
COUNTING HOUSE,
BANK,
AND
INSURANCE STATIONERS.
Keep constantly on hand,
A Complete Assortment of Fine Stationery.
WHATMAN'S DRAWING PAPERS,
Artists' Materials,
AND
MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS,
IN EVERY VARIETY,
At reasonable rates, Wholesale and Retail.
☞ The Trade supplied on the most liberal terms.
413 and 415
Sansome, corner Commercial Streets.
may24-tf

PACIFIC IRON WORKS,
First Street,
San Francisco, January 1, 1865,
At the above long established Works, we continue to Manufacture
Stationary and Marine
STEAM ENGINES,
Quartz, Flour, and Saw Mill Work
Pumping and Hoisting Machinery,
VARNEY'S, WHEELER'S, and other kinds
—OF—
Amalgamating Pans.
STEAM BOILERS, WATER PIPE
And other similar work.
EXCLUSIVE MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED
BRYAN BATTERY,
AND
GREEN'S PATENT STEAM ENGINE.
Particular attention is invited to this Engine, which as a fuel saver, is superior to any other manufactured in the United States.
Within the last twelve months we have added very largely to our former very liberal facilities for turning out the best description of work, with dispatch. Our prices will be as low as they can possibly be made, consistently with our purpose to allow none but first class work to leave our establishment.
jan5-tf GODDARD & CO.

PALMER, KNOX & CO.
GOLDEN STATE
IRON WORKS,
Nos. 19, 21, 23 and 25 First Street
SAN FRANCISCO.
Manufacture all kinds of
MACHINERY
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TYLER'S
Improved Water Wheel,
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—With—
Palmer's Patent Steam Chest,
Superior for working either Gold or Silver Ores
Genuine White Iron Stamp Shoes and Dies,
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Quartz Stampers, Shoes and Dies, of best Hard Iron. Quartz Screens of Russia Iron punched to order.
feb16

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feb22 tf

A FAMI[LY ...]
Education[al ...]
the Gene[ral ...]
It is the or[gan ...]
great int[erest ...]
mends it [...]
every cit[izen ...]
Published [...]
The Truste[es ...]
D. Sawy[er ...]
J. E. Pe[...]
All minist[ers ...]
Pacific. [...]
Terms.—[...]
For Six [...]
copies, $[...]
☞ All L[...]
paper sho[uld ...]
Notice to [...]
legal Pos[tage ...]
only 10 c[ents ...]
scriber at [...]
United St[ates ...]

Ah! what [...]
What is [...]
For the A[...]
And he [...]
With a do[...]
And a s[...]
He said, "[...]
For I st[...]

And thy f[...]
Thou h[...]
Dost thou [...]
And lit [...]
Ah! why c[...]
When h[...]
Would'st l[...]
For the c[...]

"But ah!" [...]
There is [...]
There is O[...]
On the d[...]
God grant [...]
And Hea[...]
But the jou[...]
And how [...]

'Tis a dark [...]
That thy [...]
And they s[...]
Upflows [...]
And the A[...]
Full little [...]
And what s[...]
If thou d[...]

"But ah!" [...]
Flows ha[...]
And those [...]
Can neve[...]
For to them [...]
Shines ou[...]
'Th' eterna[...]
And they [...]

Yes, so it m[...]
God gran[...]
But on the [...]
What sha[...]
Perchance t[...]
"Thy foo[...]
The Angel o[...]
And thou [...]

"But no," t[...]
"That ne[...]
For my Kin[...]
And he h[...]
He will guid[...]
And my s[...]
For he who [...]
Will ever [...]

Ah, yes, it is [...]
I shall lea[...]
Yet not to th[...]
To him wh[...]
I will lift th[...]
And know [...]
Thou art goi[...]
And the en[...]

But ah, what [...]
And what [...]
For the King [...]
Hath whisp[...]
And thou lov[...]
And the sw[...]
Thou hast lo[...]
And thy he[...]

OREGO[N ...]

All communic[ations ...]
should be directe[d ...]
Oregon, and the [...]
paper, will devol[ve ...]
coöperation in its [...]

The [...]

Fifteen top[...] note-book for [...] Pacific. T[...] tion, which mi[...] It becomes me[...] rapidly as po[...] them must oft[...]

The meteor[...] piled for the [...] Benson, sugge[...] All say it ha[...] though a little [...] erage for last [...] gust 4—accor[...] A.M., 62° 43'; [...] 9 P.M., 65° 15[...] the sky clear a[...] age for the we[...] the same, exc[...] The weather h[...] which has bee[...]

An unusual[...] have occurred [...] city, but, acco[...] State.

As I write, [...] passes throug[...] have always e[...] eighteen years [...] but the fields a[...] have on their [...] son of garden [...] though the ro[...] given its last s[...] and gorgeous [...] mountains and [...] ges our beautif[...]

If your peo[...] they will excla[...] by nature, i[...] abundant in it[...] the habitations [...] of an intellig[...] tion."

It will be m[...] as it is my pu[...] tics, the clima[...]

Original Defective

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER, devoted to Religion Education and General News; under the control of the General Association of California.

It is the organ of no sect or party, and is pledged to the various interests of Religion and Education, and commends itself to the consideration and support of every citizen of California.

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For right is right, since God is God,
And right the day must win;
To doubt would be disloyalty,
To falter would be sin.

The Journey.

what is the world, my darling,
What is the world to me?
the Angel of Death was passing,
And he whispered low to thee:
th a deep and tender accent,
And a sweet and winning smile,
said, "Wilt thou come up yonder,
For I stay but a little while?"

thy face grew bright in his shadow.
Thou hast longed for the dreary way;
thou think that the path is star-strewn,
nd lit with the beauty of day?
why does thy bright eye kindle
When his wings are rustling by?
ldn't leave the friends that love thee
or the dim and far-off sky?

t ah!" thou wouldst tell me, "off yonder
here is One who is loving me *more*;
e is One who will greet me with welcome,
n the distant star-girt shore."
grant it be true, my darling,
nd Heaven be passing fair;
he journey is rugged and darksome,
nd how wilt thou wander there?

a dark and dreary region
at thy tender feet must tread,
they say that a swollen river
flows from its gloomy bed:
the Angel of Death is cruel;
ll little he careth for thee;
what shalt thou do in the river
thou deserted be?

ah!" thou wouldst tell me, "the river
ws hard by the blessed coast,
hose who are loved by the Master
never be stranded or lost;
them the light of his presence
es out o'er the swollen wave,
eternal arms are beneath them,
they know him mighty to save."

o it must be, my darling;
grant that it all be true;
the rough peaks of the mountains
t shall the wanderer do?
nce thou may'st "dash," in the darkness,
y foot against a stone,"—
ngel of Death laughs in scorning,
thou art left alone.

no," thou art saying, full softly,
hat never, O never could be,
y King has passed over the river,
he holds out his hand towards me;
guide me, and lead me, and hold me,
my step it never shall slide,
who holds sway o'er the river
ever be close at my side."

s, it is true, my darling!
ll lead thee down to the shore:
t to the angel I give thee—
im who has gone before.
ift thy head from my heart, love,
know it is clasped to his breast;
rt going forth on thy journey,
the end thereof is *Rest*.

what is life, my darling,
what is the world to me?
King of the far-off country
whispered low to thee:
ou lovest his winning presence,
the sweetness of his voice;
ast looked on the foaming river,
thy heart can still rejoice.

—*New York Observer.*

GON DEPARTMENT.

munications intended for this Department directed to Rev. Geo. H. Atkinson, Portland, d the responsibility of this portion of the devolve upon him. We bespeak a cordial n in its behalf.

The Weather, etc., etc.

n topics have accumulated on my k for remark or discussion in the . This comes from procrastina- ch might itself form another topic. es me to touch upon the themes as s possible, especially as some of st often reappear for notice.

eteorological table kept and com- the *Oregonian* by Master S. G. suggests a note upon our summer. it has been remarkably pleasant, little cooler than usual. The av- last week—*i. e.*, July 29 to Au- according to the table, was, at 6 43′; at 12 M., it was 70° 17′; at 5° 15′. The wind was north and lear all the week. General aver- he week, 66° 8′. July was much , except occasionally a hot day. her has been favorable for health, s been generally good.

usually small number of deaths urred this year, not only in this according to our journals, in the

rite, the cool north breeze passes rough my window, such as we ys enjoyed in Oregon for the last years. There is dust in the roads, lds are green and the fruit trees heir luxuriant foliage. The sea- rden flowers has not passed, al- e rose has folded its petals and last sweetness to the air. A rich eous summer drapery covers our and plains and valleys, and frin- autiful streams and majestic rivers. people will come and see us now, exclaim: "The land is beautiful e, inviting in its climate, and in its resources; the very spot for tions of families and the pursuits lligent and industrious popula-

e my duty in some future letters, purpose, to vindicate, by statis- limate of Oregon from the charge of being so wet as to be necessarily unhealthy. I kept the record of deaths in a single town here for fourteen years, and found in an area, embracing a thousand persons, a yearly average of a small fraction less than ten deaths, or about one per cent. Either diseases contracted have not developed yet, or the vigorous age of the immigrants, or the necessities of toil, have greatly saved us from mortality, or we must hold now, as in the early days of our State, that the climate is healthful. We seldom have any great extremes of heat or cold. So soon as people learn to adapt their clothing and habits to the climate, they become contented with it.

MINING.

Your mining record is a noticeable and valuable statement, especially to strangers, who seek for a knowledge of the permanent resources of your State. We, also, have a series of mines which gradually extend year by year. Time was when all our miners went southward to your placers. Of late they have found permanent fields in the eastern mountains, the streams of which flow to the Columbia. Every year since 1855 some new locality has been discovered in those regions, and although the first excitement waned, after the surface diggings yielded their treasures, a deeper and constant search in every locality rewards the toil.

The Colville, Oro Fino, Elk City, Florence, Auburn, Cañon City, and Warren, and also the southern mines, are worked this year with more than usual success, because water has been more abundant, while the Boise, Owyhee, and Montana fields form, of course, the chief present attraction. These all are within the original limits of our territory.

The Santiam mines are in the Cascade Mountains, only a short distance from the centre of the Willamette Valley. The Vancouver mines, across the Columbia, are a newly reported discovery.

You may be familiar with the brilliant quartz, sparkling with gold, from the "White Bull" ledge in the Santiam mines. It attracts even those unskilled in prospecting, and the region promises well to those who have invested. The great thing is to get mills to work—so say the stockholders. It is to be hoped that the test will prove successful in a bountiful harvest this fall.

We have seen such steady progress, for eighteen years, in mineral discoveries on this coast, and, for the last ten or twelve, in Oregon, that we may safely conclude there will be new and perhaps greater ones made. We have, at least, evidence that gold and silver are to be as permanent products of our State, and are to flow as surely and steadily to the marts of the world as our harvests of grain and fruits do.

There are no indications that mining will cease, but rather it may increase with greater ratio in future years. We are to expect it, and to lay our plans accordingly. On the routes to the mines, and in every available place contiguous, we may expect, as we have seen, a permanent population of small farmers, gardeners, and orchardists. Homes and families will be found, scattered, indeed, in those regions once deemed valueless.

The Indians of the upper country are making some of their last desperate efforts this season to destroy the whites and keep back the tide that is sweeping up over their lands, but it will, as always, be in vain. They will all fade away, as they have from our valley, and the white man will make their hunting-grounds his own abode.

EDUCATION.

The Oregon system of public instruction, or of Free Schools, may not be said to have attained any special eminence. There has long been a school system, embracing the inhabited parts of the State. Schools have been taught, at first supported by subscription, and afterwards by tax under the general law, in every considerable settlement, and, in most cases, this is done admirably for three, six, or nine months. In Portland, and in some of the larger villages, schools of three grades are sustained all the year.

In several localities, academies, high schools, seminaries, and incipient colleges have been established and kept in operation for five, ten, eighteen or twenty years. The tone of feeling on the subject of education has been improved by the existence of so many corporate schools in the State, and a general desire exists among parents that their children shall have an education. This is the more noticeable since many of those parents came from States in which they failed to have the advantages of schools.

There is a good degree of readiness to pay taxes and to assist in school organization on the part of some even who do not know how to read.

Not long ago I spent the night at the house of a farmer who could neither read nor write. He regrets his inability, and tries to have his son become interested in reading. He takes a paper, that the lad may read to him. He asks God's blessing at the family table, but he cannot read God's word for family worship. He has moved from outpost to outpost of the frontier, until he has made perhaps a final earthly home in one of our beautiful vallies.

Yet, scattered among all the settlements are persons from the States in which free schools have existed from the beginning, and here and there we find the graduates of some academy, seminary, medical school, or college, besides a large admixture—some of them intelligent supporters of free schools—from Germany, Ireland, England, and Scotland, and a few from Canada.

The religious denominations have generally established one or more schools, which they foster as a necessity to themselves as well as a duty to the public.

In view of these facts, and of the public sentiment which exists, we may affirm that it is easy to have a school in any district or settlement of our State; but to have a good graded school, even in the largest towns, is a difficult matter. The progress which I know you have made in San Francisco, and which you seem to be making in the State, we shall be very slow, I fear, to attain. Our general idea is not up to your high standard. Individuals desire it and seek it, and the labor of presenting the subject and of awakening interest enough in it to elevate the character of our schools, must be done by those persons who have confidence in the system of free schools and who feel friendly to them.

There have been several Teachers' Institutes held, having this for their object. The State Teachers' Institute had its annual meeting at Oregon City last week. It was well attended by teachers and friends of the cause. Subjects of practical as well general interest were presented. Arithmetic, mental and practical, together with a dissertation upon the history of the science of numbers, was discussed by Messrs. Mattoon, Handly, and Pierson, Jr. Geography by Mr. Nichols; Orthography by Mr. Pierson, Sr.; Elocution by Mr. Dierdoff; History, by Mr. Atkinson; Primary Schools by Mr. Warren.

Penmanship, Phonography, Grammar, The Duties of Parents and Teachers, Graded Schools, and various other themes, were discussed by other gentlemen. Bishop Scott advocated more religious teaching in our schools. Judge Thornton gave, in an evening address, a historical sketch upon Female Education. Prof Wood, on another evening, gave an interesting address upon Botany. Dr. Wythe gave an address upon Recent Discoveries in Science. Several essays were read by young lady teachers, or those preparing for the work.

A committee of six spent considerable time in collating and elaborating a school law, which was finally presented to the Institute and adopted by them unanimously, and recommended to the Legislature for enactment.

Under our present law the Governor is *ex officio* Superintendent of Public Instruction, but his chief duty has been to select the school lands and to receive the reports of the County Superintendents. They have districted their counties, visited their schools, examined teachers, and granted certificates, while the district committees hire teachers and supervise their own schools.

The new bill proposes a State Superintendent, with the usual duties of that office; a State Board of Education, composed of the Governor, State Superintendent, and five other men, elected from the five judicial districts of the State. A State Board of Examiners, composed of the State and County Superintendents, for convenience, to grant State certificates to teachers in various parts of the State. The county and local organizations remain much as they now are.

The aim of the new law, if passed, is to give more thoroughness to the system of free schools; to raise the standard of teachers, and to awaken more general interest in them, and to secure uniformity of books, and do in this cause as other States are doing.

A.

Sunday School Labor a Means of Grace.

[Part of an Essay read by H. F. Colley before a S. S. Convention, recently held in Nepouset, Mass.]

First.—Sunday School labor may become a means of grace to the Christian, because *it cultivates a clear conception of Christian truth.* It is a law of our nature that our growth in every form of knowledge will depend greatly upon our endeavors to impart what we know to others. The very attempt to express our convictions, to put them into intelligible language, renders them still more definite and clear. The words not only speak to others. They speak back, as it were, to ourselves, and strengthen the source from which they came. The Christian' smind, as well as his body, needs exercise in order to become strong. But what form of Christian labor is at once so suitable to this end, and so convenient to the great majority of believers, as that of an instructor in the Sunday School? The field is always accessible. Ripe already for the harvest, it spreads our very doors and invites us to enter. Help is always wanted; and as the chief service occurs on the Sabbath, it causes no material interruption to the man of business. It renders that day all the more a day of rest from worldly toil by presenting a spiritual object to his care. One result therefore of every Sunday School should be, and generally is, the development of the instructors themselves. This result can often be traced. There are in almost every church some members who need this kind of work. They have, it is true, a certain degree of Christian comfort. So far as their personal experience is concerned, they possess a good share of faith and love. They enjoy the service of God's house. Their affections have undoubtedly the right direction. But if these Christians are brought face to face with a cavilling skeptic, or even sometimes with an honest inquirer, they are perfectly unable to give a distinct, scriptural reason for the hope that is in them. And the reason is evident enough. They have always been taken in, and have never learned how *to give out.* In the spiritual vineyard of the Lord they have been consumers merely, not producers. Their weapons have grown rusty because they have not used them. But let one of these passive believers enter the Sunday School! Give him a class of intelligent boys or girls to instruct! Let him undertake to instil into their youthful minds the immortal truths of the gospel! He must now study more critically the word of God. He can not transfer to their minds the processes of thought peculiar to his own temperament, his own religious *sentiments.* If he wishes to be successful as a teacher he must go back to the first principles. He must have positive statements, and unanswerable arguments to enforce. He must find the proof texts easy for his scholars to remember. Hitherto, he has been pleasing himself, "wandering at his own sweet will," a sympathizing spectator merely in the church. He has been like the butterfly flitting from flower to flower, happy when the sun shines, but liable to have its wings torn by the first blast that blows. *Now,* he must direct the course of others. He must feel the earth firmly with his feet, for he has become a leader and a guide. He must scrutinize the ground and know the foundations of the rock, the truths on which he stands.

Morever, children sometimes ask very hard questions. Their simple minds, unaccustomed to the forms of logic, often exhibit a startling acumen. Their artless inquiries cut clean through all the sophistries of human reason and strike straight to the very root of the difficulty. They are also more reverent than older people. "What does God say about it?" is the question which they tactly present upon every subject which their minds can grasp. If the instruction that is given can be prefaced with a solemn "*thus saith the Lord,*" it is regarded as decisive. The teacher of such is therefore driven again and again to the Bible. There only will he find the metal with which to point his shaft. And he who can thus take the great truths of our holy religion and present them so fully and yet so simply, so distinctly and yet so lovingly, that a child can understand them, will himself possess no mean knowledge of Christian doctrine.

In this age of æsthetic enjoyments, when we are too apt to cultivate the religious emotions to the exclusion of doctrinal knowledge, this kind of discipline is especially desirable. Christians need to study the Bible; not merely to read it, but to *study* it. And in this respect they can derive much assistance and stimulus by laboring in the Sunday School. If the pastors of the various churches represented in this Convention were to point out those of their members who are the most firmly rooted and grounded in the principles of our faith, in nine cases out of ten they would point to those who have trained themselves as teachers in the Sunday School. Weak Christians have thus become strong. Once they hardly dared to defend their creed. Now, they defy those doubts. Planting their feet on the rock of Christ Jesus, they can exclaim like the Highland chieftain,—

"Come one, come all! This rock shall fly
From its firm base as soon as I."

By teaching in the Sunday School they have acquired a clear conception of Christian truth; and it is by the *truth* that we are sanctified.

But, *Secondly.* Sunday School labor not only strengthens the convictions of the Christian. It is equally favorable to the development of his heart. *It promotes the exercise of the Christian graces.* Christianity is a religion which appeals to men, as to social and mutually dependent beings. Its tendency is therefore aggressive. Its vitality consists in action. A Christian living to himself, confining his thoughts to the scrutiny of his personal experience, has no right to expect a rapid progress in the Divine life. He may believe in Christ, and anticipate the joys of heaven; but he needs something more. "Now abideth," says Paul, "faith, hope, love; but the greatest of these is love." Christian love is the aggressive principle, essential to all progress. The more this is brought into exercise, the more rapid will be the spiritual growth. Like the fingers of the ivy clasping the arms of the oak, like the roots of the grasses twining together in the sod, so the affections of a Christian heart must have something around which to cling, something to draw with them in their climb towards heaven. This truth has, of course, an application to every form of Christian effort. But it seems peculiarly suggestive of labor in the Sunday School. There are some things in the very nature of a child's heart,—its comparative innocence, its relative position to the thought and the hopes of the world, its very habit of trusting and of loving, which render it peculiarly inviting to Christian labor. Pride has not had time to build around it so many barriers as defend the avenues to older hearts. Its transparency, also, is greater. Its clearness is not, as yet, dimmed by the cunning devices of sin. The teacher can, therefore, watch the effect of the truth which he imparts. He can, as it were, see the seed germinate and grow. And thus his interest in the work is increased more and more. A warmer flow of Christian love is induced, a more eager aspiration of Christian hope. He becomes anxious that these young souls should become followers of the same great Master, and be given unto himself as the seals of his lowly ministry. But now the difficulties of his work appear. Its novelty wears away. His pupils grow restless and uneasy. Affectionate and honest still perhaps, yet evidently caring more for the story than for the moral, interested in every thing save in what belongs to their peace. Faith is then roused to her labor. She recalls the promises of Christ, and repeats them over in prayer, bearing these children to the throne of grace. Months, years perhaps pass, and no fruit is seen. But while the scholars are apparently unaffected, the teacher is receiving the blessing. In his heart, once unproductive, there has grown up many a plant of heavenly fragrance. The fruits of the Spirit have become his in a fuller measure; and when the blessing comes, his thanksgivings ascend from a more trustful, a more *Christian* heart.

I do not say that this is always the result of Sunday School labor. A teacher sometimes yields to disappointment, sinks, like the scholar, into indifference, perhaps gives up altogether. But when he enters the work as he *should,* with an earnest desire to win souls to Christ, he may find that the blessings which he receives are more than these, which, under God, he confers. And here again the facts will sustain our view. The most spiritually minded Christians in all our churches are generally those who are laboring in the Sunday School. Spiritual labor receives its own spiritual reward.

Being a Trustee.

"Mr. Smith, I called to see if you would serve as trustee of our institution," etc.

"Trustee! my dear sir, I have already as much as I can do. You know how much has come upon me since the death of Mr. Blank, and I was just looking about for help, not to undertake anything more."

"O! we do not want your time or service, it need not give you any trouble. Only your name and an hour at the annual meeting."

"Trustee! let me see," and I turned to the dictionary and read thus:

"TRUSTEE. A person to whom property is legally committed in trust, to be applied either for the benefit of specified individuals or for public uses. One who is intrusted with property for the benefit of others."

"TRUST. Assured resting of the mind on the integrity, veracity, justice, friendship or other sound principle of another person. Confidence, Reliance."

"Now, my friend, you see that it is an institution of considerable importance. You have a large income, have you not?"

"Well, yes, we have all the money that is needed."

"And you ask me to become one of those to whom property is committed in trust for public uses, with confidence that it will be properly applied, and you tell me that I shall have nothing to do. 'Only my name.' How am I to know that the money is properly applied?"

"Well, you know Mr. Sharpe; he is really the acting manager, I suppose you can trust him."

"Yes, and the public *trust* me. Suppose Mr. Sharpe does his duties by proxy, and takes the position without the work. How are we to know?"

"O, if things went wrong, you would soon find out. Besides *all* these things are managed by one man. The trustees seldom have much to do with them."

"Then my friend, let them be in the name of one man, and let the public look to him."

"O, but the people will not believe in a thing in the name of only one man. They want names they know."

"Names! yes, and I am expected to lend my name to this man of whom I know little, that he may trade with it upon the faith of the people. Let me see I am worth a few thousand dollars. Would I hand over the management of this money to Mr. Sharpe with no check or security, on the ground of my faith in him? Would you? I think not."

"But we have a treasurer."

"Yes, and he pays over moneys as expended by your trustee, for he is the only trustee in fact, with written vouchers to be sure, but who shall assure him that the money has been properly expended?"

"Oh, well, Mr. Smith, we will not urge you, if you object, our list of trustees is nearly full, and we wanted two or three more. You see we have many good names, and they have conscnted to act, without any trouble."

"To *act!* to stand rather, you should say. Wonder if they ever read the definition of trustee in the dictionary. A man to put confidence in, forsooth!"

My friend left me, and found other "names" without any difficulty, with which the public were satisfied.

Not long after, there came to my knowledge a practical exposition of this doctrine of trust. A friend came to me for my help in looking into the affairs of an institution with which he was nominally connected, "for," said he, "they used my name and put me in without my knowledge, and the first notice I had of the appointment was the seeing my name in print. It was too late then to decline, as it had gone forth in the reports, so I mean to make the best of it, and do my duty."

Such duty! One man had gone forward and shouldered the whole thing, controlled the funds, managed the business, conducted the affairs, lived out of the concern, mismanaged as he chose; and whether he was very honest and simple, or very shrewd and deep, we never could determine. One thing was certain, it was all in a muddle, funds wasted, things generally in a bad state, and now came the time for the trustees. Instead of being the officers and crew of the ship, they were the wreckers.

"Oh, if things went wrong, you would soon find it out," so said my friend Green, in his own persuasive manner. So when a ship is on a lee shore you will soon find it out; but if it had been your duty to keep it off the lee shore, what then?

I gave the assistance he required to the man who had been made trustee in spite of himself, and we worked hard and saved the ship. She was a good deal damaged, lost sails, and spars, and it cost both time and money to refit, still she was not a total wreck. But it taught me a lesson, and you never will find me elected trustee, except where I accept the *trust,* and do my share of the duty.

I see plenty of institutions, monetary and charitable, religious and secular, where trustees give their *names,* and nothing else. And there are cases where names are used without the consent of their owners. We are too careless. A poor widow came to me in great distress, having no one whom she could trouble for advice, she put some of her money into an enterprise where she saw the names of men she had faith in, as trustees. The whole went to the dogs, and she lost her money, and when she went to one of these men, he told her he knew nothing of the management; they used his name and gave him some stock, and he supposed it was all right; he had never done anything. And this man was called honest, as times go.

It is not long since a flagrant case came to light in one of our cities, where poor orphan children suffered neglect and abuse in a *quasi* asylum for the orphan. Very likely it is still going on. In this case the names of individuals who were well known, had been used without their consent, and even after they had positively forbidden it, and in other cases entirely without the knowledge of those who had the best right to the names.

But this is not nearly as bad as consenting to the use of one's name, without the intention of assuming the duties.—*N. Y. Observer.*

YOUTH'S.

Sunbeams.

BY LIEUT. EGBERT PHELPS, U. S. A.

A baby sat on its mother's knee,
On the golden morn of a summer's day,
Clapping his tiny hands in glee,
As he watched the shifting sunshine play.

A sunbeam glanced through the open door,
With its shimmering web of atoms fine,
And crept along on the sanded floor
In a glittering, glimmering, golden line.

The baby laughed in its wild delight,
And clutched at the quivering golden sand;
But the sunbeams fled from his eager sight,
And naught remained in the dimpled hand.

For a cloud had swept o'er the summer sky,
And gathered she beam to its bosom gray,
And wrapped, in a mantle of sombre dye,
The glory and pride of the summer day.

Thus cheated sore in his eager quest,
With a puzzled look that was sad to see,
He laid his head on his mother's breast;
And gazed in the dear face wistfully.

The cloud swept by and the beam returned;
But the weary child was slumbering now,
And heeded it not, though it glowed and burned
Like a crown of flame on his baby brow.

And I thought: Ah! babe, thou art not alone
In the bootless quest of a fleeting toy;
For we are all babes, a little wiser grown,
In our chase for some idle and transient joy.

We are grasping at sunbeams, day by day,
And get but our toil for our weary pains,
For ever some cloudlet obscures the ray,
And naught in the sordid grasp remains.

But when the lures of our youth depart,
And our empty strivings are all forgot,
Then down in the nook of some peaceful heart,
The sunbeam glows when we seek it not.

—*Knickerbocker Monthly.*

Lucy's Gift.

One day little Lucy received from her uncle John a letter containing a bright gold eagle, and the puzzling question was, how she should spend it, for uncle John had directed that she should spend it just as she chose, and tell him about it when he came.

She could not think of anything good enough to be bought with her gold eagle, and mamma told her she must not spend it foolishly, for that would be wrong.

Soon she heard her father asking her mother,

"Do you remember poor Dawson, who was so badly injured at the fire last summer?"

"Yes, I was wondering to-day if he had recovered."

"Poor fellow, they say he hasn't been able to do a day's work yet. His wife has taken in washing and supported their family; but now she is sick. I think we must do something for them."

"Has he a large family?" asked the mother.

"Three children, I believe," he replied; "the eldest about Lucy's age."

"Yes, I know her," chimed in Lucy's earnest voice; her name is Katie. She isn't quite so big as I am; and she's got two little sisters, Bessie and Mary."

"Then she goes to your school, does she?"

"She did go, mamma; but Effie Gray said she wasn't going this winter, and that she cried when one of the girls asked her why she was carrying all her books home. May I do what I please with my gold piece?"

"Certainly, my darling; why do you ask?"

"Oh, I thought I would like to get Lucy some new clothes with my money, so she could go to school."

"You might give her some of your old ones," suggested Mrs. Fay.

"But, mamma," persisted the earnest pleader, "I would much rather give her new things; for, you see, if she went to school, the girls would know if she wore my old dresses, and it might make her feel bad. We can give them to her little sisters who don't go to school."

Mrs. Fay was pleased with her child's thoughtfulness, and asked,

"Do you suppose uncle John would like to have you give away his present?"

Lucy's face clouded a moment; but she soon looked up and asked:

"Mamma, is uncle John a christian?"

"I hope so, my child; why?"

"Why, this morning my Bible text was, 'He that giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord;' and I thought if uncle John loved God he would like to have me lend my money to him."

"You are right, my darling; and to-morrow I will go with you and get the new clothes, and we will carry some other things, too, for Katie and her little sisters."

So, the new clothes were purchased, and when, a few mornings afterwards, Katie, with a face all aglow with happiness, came into the school room so neatly and warmly clad, it was hard to tell which of the two little girls was the happiest.

By and by uncle John came, and Lucy sat on his knee and told him how she had spent his present. He listened with tears in his eyes, and told her she should not have all the blessing, for he knew of a good place for Mr. Dawson to get work, and she should go with him and carry her little friends some presents, while he talked with their father about the work.

Lucy thought lending to the Lord was beautiful, it made her so happy.—*Child's Paper.*

LIVE conscientiously honest and truthful through life.

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Boasting.

Anna Strong was a sad little boaster. Though she meant to speak the truth, she was so vain and thoughtless that no one could believe her.

She always wanted a long lesson. She would say, "I can learn it all—it is not too long for me;" though, when her class was called out to recite, she was very often sent back to her seat to study.

If anything was to be done at home or at school, Anna would always say, "I know how—please let *me* do it;" even if it was a thing she could not do at all.

Miss Eaton was Anna's teacher. One day she wished some one to point to the names of the cities on a large map, so that all the girls in the class might know where to find them.

"O let me do it," said Anna; "I know how as well as can be."

"Yes, you may do it," said Miss Eaton; but Anna could not point to a single name that her teacher called.

"You are like a silly little pigeon I used to hear about when I was a little girl," said her teacher.

A bright-eyed little girl, raising her right hand, said, "O please tell us about the pigeon."

"The story," replied Miss Eaton, "is, that when the pigeon first came into the world, all the other birds came and offered to teach her how to build a nest.

"'I know how to build my nest as well as the best of you!'

"Then the blackbird showed his nest, which was fastened to some reeds and swung over the water; and the turtle-dove said hers was easier to build than all, for it was quite flat, and made only of sticks laid together. But the pigeon turned her pretty head as before, and said, 'I know how!'

"At last the birds left her. Then the pigeon found that she did not know how at all; and she went without a nest until a man took pity on her and built a pigeon-house, and put some hay into it.

"Now, children though the story of the pigeon is only a fable, and not true, yet you may learn from it a very useful lesson.

"Little boys and girls who are vain boasters, are laughed at by others, and only deceive themselves. Like the silly pigeon, they say, 'I know how!' but they often find to their sorrow, when it is too late, that they do not.

"Remember, dear children, that when you once learn to do anything well, you will not need to boast of it."

Freddie's Triumph.

"What are the principal productions, Robert?" asks the teacher of the geography class.

"Thunder and lightning, earthquakes and volcanic eruptions," confidently speaks up Robert, who, in performing the difficult feat of peeping in his book to count out his question, and catch the leading words of the answer, has stolen the wrong paragraph.

His enumeration of productions is cut short by the general laugh which runs round the school room.

Now the teacher has enacted some injudiciously stringent laws respecting "no laughing," in view of which he sternly commands,

"All who laughed come out into the floor?"

Nobody stirs. The teacher looks cross, and the scholars glance timidly and questioningly, one upon another, and wait. The room is very still. You can hear the tick-tick, tick-tick of the clock; but you can not hear the great conflict—which God and the angels are watching—the silent conflict between the good and evil in the heart of the youngest boy, little five year old Freddie. He knows that he laughed; that he is acting a lie by sitting still; yet, poor little one, it is his first week at school. He has known only love at home, and fears the stern, cold "master." Then why should he move when all the rest, so much older and wiser, are still?

So pleads the voice of evil; but the good triumphs, and little Freddie walks resolutely up to the teacher's desk alone.

"So it was only Fred who laughed," says the teacher, in a tone of bitter irony, his eyes upon the school.

Poor little Fred trembles at the bitter tones which he thinks are for him, yet he looks up through his tears, and whispered, with white lips,

"Yes, sir, I laughed."

"You have done bravely, little Fred," says the teacher, with a burst of unwonted enthusiasm. "Turn round and show the school a noble boy, and may the sight shame them as is ought. I shall set down Robert's name and the names of all those who have added disobedience and falsehood to the offense of laughing at him, and settle accounts with them after school; but you, my honest little Freddie, are excused from all blame."

How happy now is Fred—how wretched are the others! So it ever is—ever must be, dear children. All manner of deceit generally brings its own speedy punishment, even here. Yet that is not the end, or the worst of it; for our kind Heavenly Father, who has prepared a beautiful home for those who love him, says, "There shall in no wise enter into it anything that maketh a lie."

Now, my little friends, won't you do me the favor to look out the references, and answer the following questions:

Who can not lie? Titus i, 2.

Who can not tell the truth? John viii 44.

Where will all liars forever dwell? Rev. xxi, 8.

Who will be their father? John viii 44.

Who will be their companions? Rev. xxii, 15.

When you have answered these questions, I am sure you will be ready to say,

"The lip of truth shall be established forever; but a lying tongue is but for a moment."—*Congregationalist.*

THE real design of education is to give children resources that will endure as long as life endures; habits that time will not ameliorate, nor destroy; occupation that will render sickness tolerable, solitude pleasant, age venerable; life more dignified and useful, and death less terrible.

BE sure you are right—then act from your own judgment.

Original Defective

THE PACIFIC.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Thursday Morning, August 23, 1866.

Notice.

THE office of the PACIFIC is removed to the north east corner of Front and Clay streets, Room No. 1, up stairs.

Rev. J. A. BENTON, " GEO. MOOAR, " W. C. BARTLETT, " E. C. BISSELL. } Editors.

Rev. S V. BLAKESLEE, Associate Editor and Traveling Agent.

Known of God by Name.

We love to be recognized as individuals, for we are individuals. We are not as much alike as two peas, or two grains of wheat. No one of us loves to be pointed out as merely "he," or "she," "that man," "this woman." Was there ever a child who liked to be mistaken for her sister? Did we not get a degree of prejudice against any neighbor who came into our father's house and called us by our brother's name instead of our own, or who spoke to us by the indefinite common noun, "boy," "girl?" As if we were only one of millions such! Doubtless this feeling on our part was accompanied with some undue sense of our importance. But after all, there is no denying that we are individuals, each one a new, separate being, having his own character and personality, It is a constitutional craving to be recognized as such.

There are times, when the thought that God recognizes us by name, that He regards our personal existence and history, is strangely precious. We lose friends, property; or seem driven of some stiff, mechanical, heartless destiny. What are we in the machine more than the beasts which perish by our side? They die of rinderpest, we of cholera. One generation goeth, another cometh. All things remain as they have been, from the foundation of the world. We are like the snow-flakes upon the water, "a moment white, then gone forever." Does not our individuality melt back into the mass of being, as the crystal of the snow melts into the mass of the water?

Or, we are standing, perchance, stranger-like, at the corner of some street in our city: trade sweeps past us; thousands of people hurry to and fro; they care not for us, and how can we care much for them? A feeling of solitude comes over us. We look about us and above us. The heavens and the earth give no sign of recognition. Are we, then, just waifs? Or is it indeed true, that One Great Being knows our name, follows our path; is leading us, and will lead us unto the end?

What thought can come with fuller comfort than this? He who has all power in Heaven and on earth really thinks of me, looks at me with the eyes of an interested personal affection? It is related that a missionary and his native helper, as they were translating the Holy Scriptures, came to the passage: "As many as are led by the Spirit of God, they are the sons of God," "I will translate it," said the native, "As many as are led by the Spirit of God, they shall kiss the feet of the Great Father: that is enough for us!" It is not, however, as much as this gospel assures to us. We are adopted into the flock of the Great Shepherd, and He calls us each by his name. The pastures may be vast—stretching through deserts, wild and strange, lying under cold stars and in sound of the perpetual surf, breaking upon barren, solitary shores—but the Shepherd forgets not any one of His flock. He retains a personal interest in each one to the end.

A Word of Exhortation.

Friends of the blest Redeemer; pledged servants of the living Lord; lovers of humanity; laborers for the welfare of undying souls; O, come let us awake, arise, and be revived! Lo, the highest doth ride on the rolling clouds, that are big with mercy! Why is his chariot so long in coming? He waits your movements to bid its wheels revolve. Cry unto him, that they come besprent with the dews of his love and throwing off the drops of mercy in sparkling showers; and that they whirl not past us, wreathed in flame, and rolling in fire!

Lo, the dumb lips of them that are amazed and astonished at their guilt turn to you with mute appeal! The groan of prisoned souls is heard from out the depths. The wail of them that sink in despair is in your ears. The moan of anguished natures, riven and torn, loads the very air. The cry of darkened and aimless wanderers reaches you, from every side. Sounds inarticulate go up from many a void, wasted, unsatisfied soul. Utterances, incoherent, proceed from waiting, longing, hearts that have not yet found the Lord. The plaints of such as are sick and tired of the vain world are beseeching you. The fearful lift up to you their cry of agony. Voices of youth beseech your pity. The lips of children are eloquent with entreaties. Tongues long silent wait for your reviving, that they may sing aloud for joy. And harpers on high watch for your signals to strike their chords, and fill the heavens with glorious song!

Move upon the face of these discordant affairs, O, Spirit, that didst in the begining, brood over the chaotic earth! Thou that art effluent Light, illumine our darkness! Breathe, O, Breath divine, upon our fainting souls! Melt, O, living Flame, these frozen hearts! Quicken, O, Restorer, these dead natures! Lift up O, Strength, these fallen and broken creatures! Waft mercy to us from thy wings, O, Spirit divine! O, Infinite, ineffable, everlasting Love, decend even unto us! O, Lord, revive thy work!

Carelessness—Calamity.

"The Summer Street House," a three story brick building, of moderate dimensions, situated on a narrow street in the block bounded by Montgomery, Pine, Kearny, and California streets, fell into an undistinguishable mass of ruins, on the 17th of August, at 3 o'clock A. M. A slight warning of cracking and settling was given the inmates. A few escaped from the building ere it fell. Twenty-five persons were carried down with the crash, and injured. One-third of these were killed, one-third badly hurt, the rest slightly wounded. The proprietor of the house, not the owner of the building, was among the killed. His wife and child escaped unharmed.

It must have been a scene as terrible as it was destructive. The noise, the dust, the darkness, the uncertainty, the suddenness, all combined to render the occurrence one of dread and dismay. Not an individual named was known to us personally. But few of them were prominent in our social or industrial affairs. But they will be missed. The community suffers loss. The public feeling is shocked. For weeks a horror will come over many when they lie down to sleep. Yet, few, we fear, will think of the Watchman of Israel that can neither slumber nor sleep. Fewer still, will devoutly commit their souls to his keeping. We do not know how many of these people had prayed to be kept from sudden death that night. We may hope that none of them forgot the Father's care, and the Saviour's love.

Some of the lodgers were aware of the danger. Others knew not, or thought not, of it. All deserved better care from the hands of men, and a different fate. We are sorry to believe that some persons were over confident, reckless, and criminally careless. A little precaution, and the outlay of a few dollars, would have prevented the catastrophe.

There is no doubt that the fall was occasioned by an excavation in the rear of the building, and back of the Odd Fellows' Hall. This excavation, for a new building was dug to a depth several feet below the foundation of the Summer Street House, leaving only, a breadth of three feet of clay soil, between the edge of the excavation and the outside of the wall of the Boarding-house. Had the wall been properly shored and propped, it would have stood. Warning is said to have been twice given, but those to whom it belonged to take the necessary precautions against accidents, did not believe in the danger as real, and did not do what they might easily have done in the premises. For the sake of many other lives, it were well if an example were made of such as were to blame in this instance. They should be made to suffer pecuniary damage, if they are not punished additionally, and otherwise. Human life, and human limbs ought not to be trifled with. Our builders are already too venturesome in the matter of digging up to, and under, walls, and buildings, without sufficient guards and securities. Let us have new laws and regulations; so that we shall be more secure; and may, at least, feel that our houses are not likely to fall on us before the rising of to-morrow's sun.

The War in Germany.

In themselves, wars are evils. The motives which lead into them are often vicious, rarely even commendable. Nevertheless, wars are the instruments which the providence of God sometimes employs for the furtherance of his plans. He rules amid confusions. He causes the wrath of man to praise him.

The overthrow of the temporal power of the Pope has been long in coming; but it hastens now. One result of this war will bear in that direction. Austria, the home of bigotry and conservatism, is now humbled and weakened. She had the sympathy of Jesuits, Ultramontanes, and the Pope. She had the moral support of most of the Roman Catholic states, powers, and devotees. But she is ruined as a national power. She can no more be the bulwark of the Pope's temporal power, and of papal propagandism, as she has been for a half century past.

All Germany will now be dominated by Prussia, an essentially Protestant state, in religion, philosophy, education, and ideas of government. She is the ally of Italy, fast becoming a liberal country, and looking in the direction of modern ideas and Protestant principles. She will help in restoring Venetia to the Italian Kingdom; and then, we presume, will assist in the unification of Italy, by enforcing the departure of all foreign troops from Rome, directing the Pope to renounce the temporal sovereignty, and thus aid in making Rome the capital of that kingdom. Toward this consummation all things are now looking. No other arrangement will give satisfaction. No other arrangement can be anything more than a temporary one. No other arrangement should be thought of by the high contracting parties. It is time the anachronism and anomaly at Rome were ended. The affair is not a government, in any modern and good sense of the word. It has long been an outrage upon civilization. And all right-thinking people will rejoice at the prospect of its destruction. The world moves. Slowly the plans of God unfold themselves. The brighter ages are coming ever nearer. We must hope, toil, and wait.

School Directors.

Roman Catholics hate public schools. They are taught in other States, and in this State, to abominate, disparage, and discourage our Common School System. They are taught to defeat and destroy our free common schools as a matter of conscience. They are told that it is their duty to oppose them, because they are godless. And they are godless; not because the Bible is not read in them, nor because good morals and piety are not inculcated in them, but because Roman Catholic morals and piety are not taught in them. This opposition is born of their old and notorious bigotry and exclusiveness—as if there were neither truth, religion, nor good morals outside of the bounds of that sect—when, in fact, about all there is of these things in our world is outside of said limits.

Roman Catholicism wants tools. It wants these more than it wants schools. If it can make tools of schools, it will tolerate them. If not, it wants to throttle them. All its history and practice show that it would rather have children go without schools than not to have them in Roman Catholic schools. Romanism or ignorance; that is the alternative they would present. Then, ignorance existing, Romanism comes in by force of second nature.

The Roman Catholics of this city, and this State, have been trying for years, by one scheme and another, to hamper or destroy our public school system. Last winter they insidiously made an assault upon the public schools of this city; and attempted by legislation to disparage them and hinder their efficiency. Having failed in that, they are now seeking to destroy their unity and force by a process of manipulation. They are pushing to get control of the Board of Directors. All the nominees of the Democratic party for School Directors are their tools, with perhaps two exceptions. It is possible that two or three on the other ticket are in open or secret sympathy with them.

At all events, we warn the good people of this city of another attempt to seize, pervert, and plunder our Common School system. Let them beware of choosing Roman Catholic and Jesuit School Directors, under some other name. Let not the control of our public schools go into the hands of those that are hostile to them. Put not enemies where friends should be. Excuse all Roman Catholics from being School Directors. If they had delicacy enough they would themselves ask to be excused from the management of our schools.

Our Roman Catholic population have a quiet way of practicing a little Jesuitism among us, by dropping out of use a portion of their proper denominational term. Their name is that of Roman Catholics, to distinguish them from Greek Catholics, Syrian Catholics, Armenian Catholics, and all the other styles of Catholics. They are fond of styling themselves simply "Catholic." Are they ashamed of the Roman prefix? If not, let them keep it on. A Catholic is one person; a *Roman* Catholic is a different person, and not a better one, generally. We like catholicity; but *Roman* catholicity is not to our mind. It has a great deal more of Rome in it than it has of a genuine catholicity.

For the Pacific.

To One Troubled.

You say you can not rest short of God, and that you know him. You have read and heard much. You inquire whether the Infinite and Eternal are really unthinkable and unknowable, as Sir William Hamilton teaches; or whether, as others declare, there is in all good men a God-consciousness, that may be unfolded to a true reception of the eternal and blessed One. You shudder at the idea of a *blind* faith. You are doubtful as to the inspiration of many events narrated in Scripture. You would know God, *if he is to be known.*

My friend, there is a path of light for you and all others. "He that doeth my will," says Jesus, "shall know of the doctrine whether it be of God or of men." Obedience to the commandments, and prayer to the Lord Jesus, will lead you to the light.

"Oh! that about Jesus is dogma!"

Be not so sure, my friend; Jesus Christ was a man who walked the earth some eighteen centuries ago. You think so much is at least a fact; and you desire an *intelligent* faith. You do not find yourself capable, nor do the learned men you quote find themselves capable, by naked generalizations, of apprehending the infinite God. Who so dark as they? Try, then, the experiment of looking to a man, a divine-human person, called Jesus the Saviour of sinners. You cannot object to experiment! You desire to find the Lord. Well, he is here! Here is an object; a man who declares he comes "out from God and returns to God," and that "he is the way, the truth, and the life." That is just what you want. Who could speak those words so exactly suited to you? "The way" for you—a wanderer—to walk; "the truth" that you wish; "the life" from the death to which you, and all men, are traveling. Is not that just what, and all, you need?

The human nature of Christ is the mirror of God. We can look into this glass with open face. There is no vail on us—Christ's flesh is the vail, and that is lifted up into the fullness of life and glory. And we may fix our minds upon this object; not as a mere doctrine, but upon him as a person, and by way of experiment, satisfy the hunger of our spirit. While we behold as in a glass [the human of Christ] "are we changed into the same image," or not, "from glory to glory, as by the Spirit of the Lord?" Can we not there get true meekness, humility, rest, love? And may these not be increased in us evermore? These are questions of fact, my friend. Prove the word.

The glass may appear obscure, at first. Christ may appear to fold his human nature so closely about him that few rays of divinity shall reach you. It is for your sake he does it. And, as you look more intently and truly, the rays pour through more and more, transforming you, not transfiguring now himself. All that was in the regeneration; and may, therefore, be in you again; but not again in him, who liveth the same "yesterday, to-day, and forever."

Do not stop without fruit. An unfruitful branch is a dishonored believer; nor stop with gifts of the Spirit; or abounding self-sacrifice; but press on to that charity (love) where all these cease—are lost; in life, as stars disappear in the light of the sun. "When that which is perfect is come, then that which is in part shall be done away." The Son is subject to the Father. The Divine beams so perfectly through the human, that, like the crown crystal between us and the landscape, it does not appear. Jesus lets all his glory shine. Mortality is swallowed up of life, and "God is all in all."

S. D. SIMONDS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug., 1866.

National Testimonial to William Lloyd Garrison.

The accomplishment of the great work of emancipation in the United States directs our minds to the duty of some fit public recognition of the man who must in all future time be regarded as its visible leader.

William Lloyd Garrison, then in the twenty-sixth year of his age, established *The Liberator* newspaper in 1831; and thenceforward devoted his abilities and his career to the promotion of "immediate and unconditional emancipation." After the lapse of thirty-five years of the most exacting labor, of controversy, peril and misconception, he has been permitted to see the object gained to which he at first, almost alone, consecrated his life. The generation which immediately preceded ours regarded him only as a wild enthusiast, a fanatic, or a public enemy. The present generation sees in him the bold and honest reformer, the man of original, self-poised, heroic will, inspired by a vision of universal justice, made actual in the practice of nations; who, daring to attack without reserve the worst and the most powerful oppression of his country and his time, has outlived the giant wrong he assailed, and has triumphed over the sophistries by which it was maintained.

In this difficult and perilous work his labors have been so exclusively directed to the single aim of the overthrow of American Slavery, and so absorbing and severe, that, with abilities capable of winning fortune as well as reputation, he is now, in respect to worldly honors and emoluments, as he was at the commencement of his career.

We ask simply to direct the attention of the American people to the obligation they owe to this American.

Although he contended for the rights of human nature—and thus, in a degree, made mankind his constituency—yet here was the field of his enterprise, and ours was the land to be immediately redeemed.

He was the advocate of no private interest, he was the representative of no sect or party; with no hope of worldly profit to be reaped from the measures and principles he urged, he was the conspicuous, the acknowledged, the prophetic leader of the movement in behalf of the American slave—now consummated by the edict of universal emancipation.

It cannot mar the dignity of his position as a man of honest, intellectual and moral independence to receive a substantial testimonial of the good will and grateful respect of his friends and countrymen; nor can it be more than an honorable recognition on the part of the uncounted multitudes of all parties and sections who must confess themselves to have become his debtors—to give to him such a testimonial, and to make it substantial.

We, the undersigned, do therefore invite all people who rejoice in the destruction of slavery, in the re-establishment of the Union on the basis of universal freedom, who appreciate his past service in the cause of liberty, and the dignity and judgment with which he has accepted and interpreted the more recent events of public history, to unite with us in presenting a national testimonial, of not less than $50,000, to our countryman—William Lloyd Garrison.

Alex. H. Bullock,	D. D. T. Marshall,
Wm. Claflin,	George W. Curtis,
Geo. T. Bigelow,	Rush C. Hawkins,
Henry Wilson,	Sinclair Tousey,
John B. Alley,	Vincent Colyer,
Oakes Ames,	Stephen Hyatt,
John D. Baldwin,	James McKaye,
Nathaniel P. Banks,	F. Law Olmsted,
George S. Boutwell,	Sydney H. Gay,
Thomas D. Elliot,	Theodore Tilton,
S. Hooper,	Edwin L. Godkin,
Alex. H. Rice,	Gerrit Smith,
J. M. Forbes,	Samuel J. May,
John G. Palfrey,	C. B. Sedgwick,
R. W. Emerson,	Thad. Stevens,
John G. Whittier,	Wm. D. Kelley,
H. W. Longfellow,	John W. Forney,
J. R. Lowell,	Joseph Harrison,
F. J. Child,	E. W. Clark,
Chas. E. Norton,	James A. Wright,
James Speed,	Wm. H. Furness,
Samuel Fessenden,	Samuel S. White,
I. Washburn, Jr.,	Wm. Sellers,
W. P. Fessenden,	John Sellers, Jr.,
Daniel Clark,	Thomas Garrett,
Luke P. Poland,	Hugh L. Bond,
W. A. Buckingham,	Wm. J. Albert,
L. F. S. Foster,	B. F. Wade,
Andrew D. White,	J. M. Ashley,
H. B. Anthony,	J. A. Garfield,
Francis C. Barlow,	Z. Chandler,
Wm. C, Bryant,	J. M. Howard,
Jackson S. Shultze,	Geo. W. Julian,
George W. Blunt,	E. B. Washburn,
Chas. Cutler,	C. G. Hammond,
Horace Greeley,	James W. Grimes,
Francis G. Shaw,	Timothy O. Howe,
John E. Williams,	J. B. Henderson,
R. W. Weston,	S. C. Pomeroy,
George C. Ward,	James W. Nye,
S. I. Bacon,	John Conness,
William A. Hall,	Geo. H. Williams.
Le. G. B. Cannon,	

LETTER FROM CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE.

WASHINGTON, April 11, 1866.

Dear Sir: I am glad that you and others have taken in hand the project of a testimonial to Garrison. His earnest and disinterested labors in the great cause of emancipation, of which he may almost be said to be the pioneer, may be most fitly so recognized. His best reward is the triumph of the cause, achieved already, though not yet perfected; but let there be added to that most precious sense of grand results from work nobly done, such a recognition by the people as will be equally honorable to them and to him.

Yours, very truly, S. P. CHASE.

Charles Sumner, in a letter to the Committee, says: "Garrison,s sublime dedication of himself all alone to this cause, at a moment when it was disregarded, can never be forgotten in the history of this country. I trust that no effort will be spared to carry out the idea of securing an honorable token of the grateful sentiments which his name must always inspire among the friends of human rights."

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

John A. Andrew, Chairman; J. Ingersol Bowditch, S. E. Sewall, R. C. Waterston, Edmund Quincy, Thomas Russell, William E. Coffin, Wm. Endicott, Jr., Treasurer; Samuel May, Jr., Secretary and Assistant Treasurer.

Communications and remittances may be made to the Rev. Samuel May, Jr., Box No. 3,605, Boston, Massachusetts.

☞ We would call the attention of families living in the country to the advertisement of Dr. Boznton's Medicine Chest, as, by securing one, many a dollar may be saved and much suffering prevented. The medicines are selected with much care.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

PACIFIC COAST.

— Dr. Howe, elected last October Bishop of Nevada and parts adjacent, has declined.

— From the *Evangel* we learn that eleven stand propounded for admission to the First Baptist Church, and five to the Second Church. For the new edifice of the latter $7,500 are subscribed.....20 have been baptised in Siloam Church, Sacramento.

— The *Pacific Churchman* loses its editor, Rev. Mr. Brotherton....A correspondent says of St. James Church, Sonora: "The pews, beautiful, ecclesiological, and free, are calculated to hold 250." They want an unmarried clergyman there and at Columbia....Another correspondent discusses the need of a new church orphan asylum.

— Bishop Kingsley, of the M. E. Church, has arrived by steamer, and will preside at the approaching conferences. He is accompanied by Rev. J. W. McRae, who will take work on this coast.

— The Thirteenth Anniversary of the Young Men's Christian Association will be held in Calvary Church this (Thursday) evening, commencing at 7¾ o'clock. The customary reports of the retiring officers and the Annual address, by Dr. Stone, may be expected.

— The City Tract Society held its anniversary on the 12th inst., in the First Congregational Church, Dr. Stone delivering an address. The City Missionary, Rev. W. A. Tenney, made a report. Since the 18th of last April, when he entered on his work, he has made 1,402 visits to families, about one-half of which were Roman Catholic. To the City and County Hospital, 34 visits; to the Jail, 24. During this time 585,440 pages of tracts have been distributed. The liabilities of the Society are $600. A collection of $170 was taken up at the meeting. For the ensuing year, Rev. H. A. Sawtelle was elected President, and T. B. Ludlum, Secretary.

EASTERN AND FOREIGN.

CONGREGATIONAL.

NEW CHURCHES.—A new church has been organized at Rantoul, Ill.....Another in the North Village of Newton, Mass., of 23 members, to be increased by 25 more. ....A Congregational church of 42 members was organized near Brooklyn, July 12th.

VARIOUS.—Rev. C. D. Helmer has been invited to Union Park Church, Chicago, and Rev. C. B. Thomas, late Chaplain at New Orleans, has taken charge of Salem Church in the same city....Prof. Fairchild has been elected President of Oberlin College....Among recent deaths in the ministry are those of C. M. Cordley, of Lawrence, Mass., Alfred Ely, Monson, Mass., Jacob Cummings, of Exeter, N. H., and N. Munroe, of Bradford, Mass.....W. H. Fenn, of Manchester, N. H., goes to High St. Ch., Portland, Me....They are endeavoring to raise $75,000 in Chicago for the new Seminary building, to accommodate, with the present building, 160 students. Our brethren in Chicago are enterprising, very..... They have raised $50,000 for the new Congregational house at Boston.

REVIVALS AND ACCESSIONS.—70 joined the First Church, Charlestown, Mass., on the first Sabbath in July....30 Shawmut Church, Boston ...70 the church in Sunderland, Mass....52 church in New Britain, Ct., which makes 81 since January 1st. ....74 the church in East Saginaw, Mich. This church has doubled its numbers, and it is proposed to build a new house of worship.

PRESBYTERIAN.

— Rev. J. F. Stearns, of Newark, N. J., has been elected to the Presidency of Hamilton College.....Prof. Squier, of Geneva, N. Y., is dead.

— Sixty members of Dr. Stuart Robinson's church, Louisville, have signed a paper, declaring that they shall cling to their old organization as the Second Presbyterian church of Louisville, under the care of the General Assembly, notwithstanding their pastor has virtually separated from that body, and adheres to the "Louisville Presbytery."

RAPID GROWTH.—The Second United Presbyterian church of Mommouth, Ill., was organized three years ago with twenty-one members, and now numbers over two hundred members.

N. S. GROWTH IN PHILADELPHIA.—Presented in a tabular form, the additions to Church property, in two years would show as follows, the valuation being for the most part exclusive of the ground:

Name.	Accommodations.	Value.
N. Broad St.	900	$60,000
Wharton St.	500	20,000
Tabor	800	25,000
Olivet	850	38,000
Kenderton	600	25,000
Brainerd Mission	350	10,000
Southwestern	500	20,000
Carmel	500	20,000
	5100	$314,000

The other denominations have erected ten buildings for purposes of worship, with aggregate accommodations for 4850 people, at a cost of $292,000. The work of our own denomination would, therefore, appear to be greater than that of all the others combined, and done at a cheaper rate.

— The First Presbyterian church, Chicago, Illinois, has two fine mission chapels, one of which was recently erected at a cost of $18,000. In this chapel it maintains a Sunday school, numbering about one thousand pupils. In the other, it sustains a school of about five hundred. It is now about to erect a new chapel contiguous to its house of worship, which will accommodate a school of six or seven hundred.

HARBOR CREEK, PENN.—The Lord has been pleased graciously to pour out the Holy Spirit upon the Presbyterian church in this place. Fifty-eight have joined the church by profession, fourteen from the "Other Branch," and two by letter, making seventy-four in all.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Local News.

CITY ITEMS.

— We find the following complimentary notice of our leading printing house in the Santa Cruz *Sentinel* of last week:

"FINE PRINTING.—During our recent visit to the city, we examined samples of the work done at Towne & Bacon's office, and must say that the progress they have made in job and letter-press printing is most astonishing. Their law briefs, especially, are superb, and their book work is equal to the best Philadelphia and New York establishments. Persons wishing *good* work done should not fail to patronize them. We have samples of their work, among which is the recently executed Bond of this county, which are open for inspection."

We are glad to see that this establishment is becoming as famous abroad as it is popular with our business men at home. The worthy and enterprising proprietors, who are both practical printers, have succeeded in making their printing house—what they evidently intended it should become when they adopted its name—the "*Excelsior*" printing establishment of this coast. By superior workmanship, in all branches of the business—whether a visiting-card or a thousand page volume—and uniform fair dealing with their patrons, they have won an enviable reputation among our business community.

— In another column will be found an account of the Summer Street tragedy. Want of space forbids our giving the details and incidents. The following is a list of the victims:

DEAD.

John Brewster, Jr., (landlord). Leaves a wife and child.

George Burbank, of Sacramento. Was here only on a visit.

Caleb McCready, a painter.

Charles Lawson, from Copperopolis, Calaveras County.

Peter Haley, occupation unknown.

Thomas Twentyman, bootblack.

Leon Heald, member of Volunteer Engine Co., No 7.

Joel Halstead, of the Pacific Fruit Market.

WOUNDED.

Nathaniel Whittier, (brother of Gen. Whittier, U. S. A.,) clerk in Brewster's paint store. Abdomen punctured by a splinter, and all the ribs broken on the right side.

Mrs. Brewster, head badly cut.

George Stanton, right hand bruised.

George White, Foreman of Engine Co., No. 8; three ribs broken, and badly bruised.

Thomas Ed. McCready, scalp terribly torn and legs broken. Will recover.

Charles E. Putnam, foreman Parker's stables; arm broken and badly bruised.

Reuben Johnson, President of the Bricklayers' Association, badly cut about head and face.

Peter Nash, collar-bone broken.

Jacob Bell, collar-bone broken.

Ed. Carleton, ankle fractured.

David Hawley, plumber; injured by falling brick. No bones broken.

Bernard Nolan, collar bone and left leg broken.

Albert Lewis, spine injured.

Joseph Dyer, leg badly bruised.

Peter Renish, badly bruised, and injured internally.

Morris Bennet, of Monumental, No. 6, both legs broken.

Jas. Morton, of Tiger, No. 14, thigh fractured.

F. M. Eckert, A. Baldwin, J. O. Jennings, Silas M. Macey, Ed. Schultz, George Crouch, James Brown, —— Knowlner, and —— McCoy, slightly injured. None seriously.

Others are reported hurt, but we have not been able to learn their names.

— At two o'clock on Friday morning last, a fire broke out on Commercial Street, in a frame building adjoining the Railroad House on the west. The flames were soon extinguished, but the damage by water was immense. The building was completely drenched. The following are the estimated losses: H. Rothschilds, clothing dealer, on main floor, by water only, $10,000, fully covered by insurance; Thurnauer & Zinn, basement, willow ware, toys, etc., on storage, $500, insured; Samuel Appel, second floor, rear, oilcloth clothing, $2,000, insured for $1,500; B. L. Brandt, painter, $3,500, insured for $2,000; Joseph Bein, machinist, $750, insured. Fire supposed to be from spontaneous combustion, originating among the oil clothing of Mr. Appel. A fire occurred in the same place, from the same cause, two or three years ago. Total damage to building and contents, $18,000 to $20,000.

— In our issue of the 9th inst., we gave a brief notice of the little volume of poems, by Miss Sarah E. Carmichael, recently published by Messrs. Towne & Bacon, No. 536 Clay Street. We are pleased to learn that the young authoress is reaping her reward. She has already received the sum of $581 16—or nearly a dollar a line—net proceeds of the sale of her book. It will probably net her full $1,000.

— Major General Rufus Ingalls and General Babcock arrived on the *Oriflamme*, on the 15th inst., having made the trip overland to the mouth of the Columbia River. Gen. Ingalls was in the U. S. service on this coast for several years, and is well known to many of our citizens. He and his companion served with distinction through the war, both being members of Gen. Grant's staff.

— Two more steam engines for the Paid Fire Department arrived by the *Sacramento* on the 15th inst. There is only one more to arrive. The old house of Crescent Engine Company, on Pacific Street, is being fitted up for the horses required for the Paid Department.

— Among the many curiosities to be seen in the beautiful grounds of R. B. Woodward, which are now open to visitors, are a pair of spotted Mexican fawns, born on the grounds a few days ago.

— It is reported that the steamer *Hermann*, which was purchased by Mr. J. T. Smiley, at auction, last week, is to be overhauled and placed in the coasting trade.

— Hon. Frank M. Pixley will deliver the Sixth Annual Address before the Northern District Fair, to commence in Marysville on the first of next month.

— It is stated that two distinguished physicians contemplate the erection of a private hospital in this city, for the treatment of insane persons.

— Noah Brooks, Esq., Naval Agent of this port, is announced as the poet laureate of the Northern District Fair.

— The U. S. steamer *Saranac*, having been fully repaired at Mare Island, is now lying at anchor off the city front.

— Ten thousand pounds of cotton for the Oakland Mills arrived on the *Sacramento*.

INTERIOR ITEMS.

STATE.

— Yesterday, says the *Quincy Union* of the inst., we saw 100 ounces of gold which were from 60 pounds of rock, from the French ledge, near Rich Bar. The rock was crushed hand mortar. The lucky owners of the ledge R. Irwin, Andy Warner, H. Keep, S. Carr, Snyder, F. Shultz, A. Ramon, and J. Mar

— The editor of the Petaluma *Journal* has shown a petrified tooth of a mastodon, which found in the bed of a stream five miles from Mendocino County. Its length is 6¼ inches, breadth 3½ inches; weighing 3 lbs. 7 ozs. enamel is almost perfect.

— A petition has been published in addressed to Acting Governor Crossman, by every settler of Paradise Valley, appealing military protection from savages who drove from their homes last year.

— The Salt Lake *Vidette* learns that 600 Indians have made their appearance northern line of the Territory, on the stage line, creating quite a panic among the in that vicinity.

— Near Pescadero, Messrs. Carr & with the assistance of three men, between of June and the 3d of July, tryed out 67 of sea lion oil, which yielded them the of $1,475.

— Green's line of stages from Sacra Downieville, *via* Marysville, advertises passengers for $12: from Sacramento to ville, $8; and from Camptonville to Dow for $4.

— A. M. Hayden, Wells, Fargo & Co's Sacramento, committed suicide, by taking phine, in that city on Thursday morning cause is known for the rash act.

— The trade between Stockton and extensive, Kohlberg alone, on an average, about one hundred tons of merchandise chinery every week.

— The daughter of C. W. Stiles, of Humboldt County, was burned to death. Her clothes ignited while she was playing matches.

— The oldest voters in Oakland City are Levi Heinberg, aged 78; Rollin and John Sessions, 71.

— The Timoke mine, on Lander Hill, Nevada, payed a dividend of one and one cent. for the month of July.

— Major General Connor has been Collector of Internal Revenue for the of Idaho and Montana.

— The favorite steamship *Pacific* will sengers at Santa Cruz on her next down Tuesday, the 21st inst.

— From eight tons of rock taken from Co's claim, at West Point, Calaveras $1,023 were extracted.

— A gray eagle, measuring nearly from tip to tip, was recently captured alive iposa County.

— At the close of the quarter ending the total indebtedness of Plumas Co $8518 86.

— The Caparuma Copper District, in County, is said to be the richest in the

— C. B. Simonds, of Marysville, was sun-stroke, in that city, on Thursday last.

— The people of Meadow Lake have a suspension of their village government.

— On the 14th and 15th the thermometer vada County stood at 100 in the shade.

— The Meadow Lake *Sun* has been from a daily to a tri-weekly.

— The mercury in Sacramento, on stood at 100 in the shade.

— Freight from Red Bluff to Ruby nine cents per pound.

— Robberies continue on the *Nevada* roads.

OREGON.

— The works inaugurated by the Company are recorded with the greatest tion. The company, with a capital of have already commenced building will soon be in successful operation. are located at Oswego, about six miles Portland, on the Willamette River, which abounds in great quantities.

— The next session of the Portland will begin about the first of September. ices of T. M. Gatch, A. M., whose teacher is of the highest character, have cured as Principal. His connection with emy will be permanent. Competent will be procured for all departments of the

— The upper Willamete is so low that can no longer descend into the basin between man and Oregon City. Work on the at Caneman has been commenced. pleted, it will raise the water in the feet, and enable boats to enter without

— A petition is in circulation asking weekly mail from Albany, *via* Buena mouth, Independence, and Eola, to large number of those who now live indicated are obliged to go ten, twelve, fifteen miles to reach a postoffice.

— The services of Prof. Collier, have been secured for the Pacific University will arrive in September. The University have three competent Professors.

— The citizens of Scio, Linn County fered a reward of $100 for the finding of of the man whom Thomas Smith have killed.

— Matheny's Bar, on the Upper to be improved so as to admit the P. T. Co's boats as long as they can run bars.

— Messrs. Lytle & Bethers have horse coach to Yaquina Bay, to leave three times a week.

— There is more than ordinary demand vest hands in Southern Oregon, and $3 is readily paid.

— There is a good demand for labor John Day mines, at wages ranging from $6 per day.

— Business at the Dalles continues a fair trade is being done.

IDAHO.

— Bernard Grube, a miner at work on was killed by the caving of a bank under was at work. He was a native of Oldenburg, Germany, and was about years of age.

— Messrs. Bell & McCann took out Gulch, after mining three or four days, bright gold, and as much more in the Much of it was coarse gold.

— Farmers on the banks of the are busy cutting hay. An unusual will be harvested this season in Payette valleys.

— The Chico stage was attacked near the forks of the Owyhee—one one passenger shot in the leg.

— The editor of the *Union* was Gorman, under Sheriff, and so badly be disabled for several days.

— The contesting parties in the have consolidated under the name of man.

MONTANA.

— There are between four and five ers at work in the neighborhood of taking out, on an average, an ounce man.

— A. J. Oliver & Co., were to start line of stages, on the first of July, from *via* Helena, Blackfoot City, and Missoula.

The grasshoppers have done imm allatin Valley, Jefferson, Prickly , Jocko, Missoula, and Deer Lod

The *Radiator* announces that ence the publication of a daily, of Helena demanding it.

The streets of Helena are freque ith teams arriving with freight.

Telegraphic.

ce our last issue the President's cene and gone. Little was don a series of resolutions. Gen. D y and Senator Doolittle permanen pears to be mainly a movement inistration party with reference ons....We hear one day that the ling, and the next that it is on th s reached Chicago, St. Louis, and ities....The President has issued proclamation declaring that Maxi ockading force about the Mexican United States is bound to respect.. as already been occupied by our fo Wallace....The telegraph inform St. Petersburg, of the gratifying had been accorded to the officers o squadron....From Europe we h remarkable demand made by Napo ia that the boundaries of France tend to the Rhine, and of Prussia l to accede to the request. The eror seems to have been unfortu of preferring his request, even as he in the Mexican affair. It will aff ct for the illustrated newspapers.

Miscellaneous.

John Stuart Mill has presented the on, signed by 1,200 women, to th ment: "The humble petition of showeth, that it having been exp by high authorities that the pos rty in this country carries with it th in the election of Representatives it is an evident anomaly that so perty are allowed to use this rig , forming no less a constituent p , and equally qualified by law to h re not able to exercise this privileg rticipation of women in the Gover ent with the principles of the Bri on, inasmuch as women in these isl s been held capable of sovereignty, re eligible for various public office ners, therefore, humply pray your h to consider the expediency of prov presentation of all householders, wit n of sex, who possess such property ication as your honorable house m And your petitioners will ever pr

Amid the violent oppositions to ever that promises physical or moral impr York, the friends of law and order, reform, are not idle. They have c they would effect anything lasting t at the bottom of the matter, and wo eople—the original source of all d cal power in this country. Accor rganization has come up whose aim l men who are in favor of quiet Sund ent appearance in general matters. f this party is to open a campaign to uthorities in the enforcement of the Brooklyn, Westchester County, an are to be the stumping grounds. Mas re to be held, tents pitched, and a cal crusade commenced to elect men g Legislature who shall be in favor of e present Sunday law *on the books*, be, *make it stronger. $25,000 are to pay the expenses of the campaign.*

A Kansas correspondent of the Sprin *blican* says that the section of the Pacific from Kansas City to Lawrence is a sha d upon the public and the Governme half built, and upon so low a grad rain sweeps off its bridges and disab there has been fearful cheating in this al enterprise.

By the late treaty with the Choctaw saw Indians, they covenant that never exist among them, and, in con f the sum of $300,000, cede to our G the territory west of the ninety-eighth longitude, known as the leased distric te themselves to bestow upon all pers n descent, resident in the Nations, and ndants, all the rights, privileges, and in including the right of suffrage, of ci lso give them each forty acres of land terms as the Choctaws and Chickasaw

In New Orleans, on the Fourth, Mayor n introducing the reader of the Decl pendence, took occasion to say that h one expression of opinion in that doc e effect that all men were created f . The nigger could not be consider l of the white man; and as the writer ration, Mr. Jefferson, was a slavehol l to reason that he could not have me de the nigger in that assertion."

The Charleston *Courier* gives an acc decoration of the graves of the rebel d nville, South Carolina. It says over a persons participated in the exercises r of procession embraced eleven young in white, representing the several Conf s. Most of the stores of the villag d, and the bells of the churches were to

Within one month four steamers have ew York with European Mormons, a ship loads are expected, making the M igration this year between 4,000 and vessels are all chartered in Liverpool b Young, Jr., who is a licensed passage b e, and, as "the church" gets full p y, and charges for extra baggage, it y while gaining adherents.

Returns from 155 cities and towns in urgeon-General Dale's circular of inqu ow many subjects they had for the pro onal asylum for disabled soldiers, giv ber at 216, who come from 77 cities and the other 78 have no soldiers needing Of the 216 cases, 58 lost the right oth feet, and 9 both eyes.

A few months ago, Hon. Chas. E. Culv he head of a heavy banking house i t, a member of Congress, and was very educational and religious institutions. ulations in oil have ruined him with m friends who relied on his success. To erous suits that were brought against hi taken refuge in jail.

The Syracuse, N. Y., papers are disc proposition of the removal of the Genese to that city. It has become a genera on of the officers of that institution, an members of the Methodist Episcopal C Western New York, that the present loca is too near Rochester and too remote great centres of population for the pro the institution.

A sensational Washington letter state arles O'Conner, of New York, one of Jef counsel, has a letter written by Mr. John , proposing to join the rebellion, provid ld have a seat in the Cabinet, and that i is is not tried.

The burnt district of Portland has been ly surveyed, and found to cover an area , so thoroughly burned that scarcely ten charred wood could be gathered from the e 70 children have been born in the te njoy Hill since the fire.

The new marble house of A. T. Stewa h Avenue, New York, is now nearly comp will cost two millions and a half, withou niture.

Original Defective

he grasshoppers have done immense damage tin Valley, Jefferson, Prickly Pear, Bitter ocko, Missoula, and Deer Lodge.

e *Radiator* announces that it will soon ce the publication of a daily, the growing f Helena demanding it.

e streets of Helena are frequently blocked teams arriving with freight.

Telegraphic.

our last issue the President's Convention e and gone. Little was done except to series of resolutions. Gen. Dix was temnd Senator Doolittle permanent Chairman. rs to be mainly a movement to form an tration party with reference to the fall ....We hear one day that the cholera is , and the next that it is on the increase. eached Chicago, St. Louis, and other west-....The President has issued an imporclamation declaring that Maximilian has ding force about the Mexican ports which d States is bound to respect....Matamolready been occupied by our forces under llace....The telegraph informs us, direct Petersburg, of the gratifying reception been accorded to the officers of the U. S. uadron....From Europe we hear further arkable demand made by Napoleon upon hat the boundaries of France be allowed l to the Rhine, aud of Prussia's absolute accede to the request. The ambitious seems to have been unfortunate in the referring his request, even as he miscalcuhe Mexican affair. It will afford a good or the illustrated newspapers.

Miscellaneous.

n Stuart Mill has presented the following signed by 1,200 women, to the British nt: "The humble petition of the underhoweth, that it having been expressly laid high authorities that the possession of in this country carries with it the right to he election of Representatives in Parlias an evident anomaly that some holders ty are allowed to use this right, while rming no less a constituent part of the d equally qualified by law to hold propot able to exercise this privilege. That ipation of women in the Government is with the principles of the British Coninasmuch as women in these islands have een held capable of sovereignty, and woligible for various public offices. Your , therefore, humply pray your honorable consider the expediency of providing for entation of all householders, without disf sex, who possess such property or rental on as your honorable house may deternd your petitioners will ever pray."

d the violent oppositions to every movepromises physical or moral improvement ork, the friends of law and order, morality m, are not idle. They have concluded y would effect anything lasting they must he bottom of the matter, and work upon e—the original source of all delegated power in this country. Accordingly a ization has come up whose aim is to enn who are in favor of quiet Sundays and ppearance in general matters. The ins party is to open a campaign to sustain rities in the enforcement of the excise ooklyn, Westchester County, and New to be the stumping grounds. Mass meetto be held, tents pitched, and a regular crusade commenced to elect men to the Legislature who shall be in favor of keepsent Sunday law on the books, and, if make it stronger. $25,000 are to be pay the expenses of the campaign.

Kansas correspondent of the Springfield says that the section of the Pacific Rail-Kansas City to Lawrence is a sham and pon the public and the Government. It f built, and upon so low a grade that sweeps off its bridges and disables it. re has been fearful cheating in this great nterprise.

the late treaty with the Choctaw and Indians, they covenant that slavery exist among them, and, in considerasum of $300,000, cede to our Governerritory west of the ninety-eighth degree itude, known as the leased district, and hemselves to bestow upon all persons of scent, resident in the Nations, and their ts, all the rights, privileges, and immuniding the right of suffrage, of citizens, give them each forty acres of land on the s as the Choctaws and Chickasaws.

New Orleans, on the Fourth, Mayor Montroducing the reader of the Declaration ence, took occasion to say that he "difexpression of opinion in that document, fect that all men were created free and The nigger could not be considered the the white man; and as the writer of the on, Mr. Jefferson, was a slaveholder, it reason that he could not have meant to e nigger in that assertion."

Charleston *Courier* gives an account of ration of the graves of the rebel dead at e, South Carolina. It says over a thousons participated in the exercises. The procession embraced eleven young ladies, hite, representing the several Confederate Most of the stores of the village were d the bells of the churches were tolled.

thin one month four steamers have arrived York with European Mormons, and five loads are expected, making the Mormon ion this year between 4,000 and 5,000. els are all chartered in Liverpool by Brigng, Jr., who is a licensed passage broker" nd, as "the church" gets full passage nd charges for extra baggage, it makes hile gaining adherents.

turns from 155 cities and towns in answer on-General Dale's circular of inquiry as many subjects they had for the proposed asylum for disabled soldiers, give the at 216, who come from 77 cities and towns, e other 78 have no soldiers needing assist-Of the 216 cases, 58 lost the right hand, feet, and 9 both eyes.

few months ago, Hon. Chas. E. Culver was head of a heavy banking house in New member of Congress, and was very liberal ational and religious institutions. But ions in oil have ruined him with many of ds who relied on his success. To escape s suits that were brought against him, he n refuge in jail.

e Syracuse, N. Y., papers are discussing position of the removal of the Genesee Colthat city. It has become a general conof the officers of that institution, and leadmbers of the Methodist Episcopal Church ern New York, that the present location at too near Rochester and too remote from t centres of population for the prosperity nstitution.

sensational Washington letter states that O'Conner, of New York, one of Jeff Dansel, has a letter written by Mr. Johnson in roposing to join the rebellion, provided he ave a seat in the Cabinet, and that is why s not tried.

he burnt district of Portland has been accuurveyed, and found to cover an area of 327 o thoroughly burned that scarcely ten cords rred wood could be gathered from the ruins. 0 children have been born in the tents on Hill since the fire.

he new marble house of A. T. Stewart, on venue, New York, is now nearly completed. cost two millions and a half, without any re.

— James G. Richardson (colored) has been paid the sum of $940, as remuneration for his losses during the riot in 1863, by the Brooklyn city government.

— Jeff Davis is reported to repudiate the graphic accounts given in Dr. Craven's book, of the manner in which he (Davis) was ironed, and also to be displeased with the book generally.

— Court suits for the members of the British House of Commons were dispensed with at a recent speaker's dinner for the first time. Bright, Mill, and Minister Adams each appeared in a plain black suit.

— Mr. Spurgeon lately stated in a speech at London, that "you could get about one good preacher out of every eight theological students, and nothing could change the proportion."

— A colored girl in Georgia has brought suit against a negro man for breach of promise of marriage. It is the first case of the kind known in Georgia.

— Toads are valued so highly in England as destroyers of insects that they are largely imported from France, and sell readily at $1 50 per dozen.

— It is reported that Gen. Beauregard and Geo. N. Sanders have offered their services to Victor Emanuel.

A SECRET FOR THE PUBLIC.—We have heard of some dentists who don't approve of *SOZODONT*. What is their real objection to it? Simply this: it preserves the teeth; and sordid interests whisper that the decay of the teeth is their bread and butter. Eminent members of the profession, in all parts of the country, endorse and recommend it.

☞ Sore Throat, Cough, Cold, and similar troubles, if suffered to progress, result in serious pulmonary affections, oftentimes quite incurable. *"Brown's Bronchial Troches"* reach directly the seat of the disease, and give almost instant relief. They have been thoroughly tested, and maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired. *As there are imitations, be sure to obtain the genuine.*

San Francisco Jobbing Prices Current.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY DODGE BROS. & CO.,
Wholesale Provision Merchants, 406 Front street.

Flour, extra, ℔ bbl	5 25 @ 5 50
Do Superfine	4 75 @ 5 00
Corn Meal, ℔ 100 lb	2 00 @ 2 25
Wheat, ℔ 100 lb	1 50 @ 1 60
Oats, choice, ℔ 100 lb	1 40 @ 1 50
Barley, ℔ 100 lb	— 75 @— 85
Beans, ℔ lb	— 2½@— 5½
Potatoes, ℔ lb. new	— 55 @— 75
Hay, ℔ ton	8 00 @13 00
Live Oak Wood, ℔ cord	7 — @ 8 00
Beef, extra, dressed, ℔ lb	— 8 @— —
Sheep, dressed, ℔ lb	— 6 @— —
Lamb, dressed, ℔ lb	— 7 @— —
Veal	— 10 @— —
Hogs, on foot, ℔ lb	— 8 @— 9½
Hogs, dressed, ℔ lb	— 12½@— —
Groceries, Etc.	
Sugar, crushed, ℔ lb	— 13½@— 13¾
Do China, ℔ lb	— 10½@— 11½
Coffee, Costa Rica, ℔ lb	— 24 @— 25
Do Rio, ℔ lb	— 23 @— 23½
Tea, Japan, ℔ lb	— 90 @—120
Do Green ℔ lb	— 80 @—1 50
Carolina Rice, ℔ lb	— 10 @— —
China Rice, ℔ lb	— 6½@— 8½
Coal Oil, ℔ gall	— 75 @— 80
Candles, ℔ lb	— 19 @— 22½
Ranch Butter, ℔ lb	— 32½@— 40
Isthmus do ℔ lb	— 37½@— 40
Cheese, California, ℔ lb	— 30 @— 37
Eggs, ℔ doz	— 45 @— 47½
Lard, ℔ lb	— 19 @— 20
Ham and Bacon ℔ lb	— — @— 21½
Shoulders, ℔ lb	— — @— 15

MARRIED.

In this city, 15th inst., by the Rev. J. A. Benton, John W. Lanham and Mrs. Belle Lynch, both of Sacramento.

In this city, 12th inst., by Rev. Dr. H. A. Henry, Edward J. Levy to Mary Adler.

In this city, 12th inst., by Rev. Dr. H. A. Henry, Edward Savanah to Rosa Silverberg, both of San Francisco.

In this city, 12th inst., by Rev. Dr. H. A. Henry, Leopold Heiman to Amelia Leszinsky, both of San Francisco.

In this city, 15th inst., at Grace Cathedral, by Rev. H. Goodwin, George Clifford to Sarah L. Cavanagh, both of San Francisco.

In this city, 16th inst., by Rev. Horatio Stebbins, Ferdinand H. Bornemann to Julia I. Higgins, both of San Francisco.

In Hornitas, Mariposa County, 8th inst., Jacob Beadaman to B. J. Armstrong.

Near Waterloo, San Joaquin County, 11th inst., F. M. Kennedy to Mrs. Melissa Miller.

In Stockton, 12th inst., A. G. Lewis to Mary E. Gann.

In Shasta, 6th inst., Paschal G. Buford to Adaline N. Mott.

In Sutterville, 4th inst., William H. Lawsen to Mrs. Kate Kendall.

In Los Angeles, 8th inst., Dr. D. F. Abger to Mary Anderson.

DIED.

In this city, 16th inst., George Edwin C. Gluyas, son of Geo. K. and Helen A. M. Gluyas, a native of Alexandria, Virginia, aged 27 years, 8 months, and 29 days.

In this city, 17th inst., of injuries received at the falling of the Summer Street House, John Brewster, Jr., a native of England, aged 26 years, 9 months, and 11 days.

In this city, 15th inst., Gustave A. Benzen, a native of Schleswig-Holstein, aged 31 years and 10 months.

In this city, 13th inst., Catharine Flubascher, aged 31 years.

FRAGRANT SOZODONT FOR THE TEETH

READ The Testimony of a few of the many Eminent Clergymen and their Families, of New York City, who having used the Sozodont for a long time past, are convinced of its excellent and invaluable qualities, and give it their cordial commendation:

Rev. THOMAS DEWITT, Pastor Collegiate Ref. Dutch Church, Lafayette Place.
Rev. J. W. ALEXANDER, D. D., Presbyterian Ch., Fifth Avenue.
Rev. J. B. WAKELEY, M. E. City Missionary.
Rev. W. F. MORGAN, D. D., Rector St. Thomas' Church, Broadway.
Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., Pastor Fourth Universalist Church, Broadway.
Rev. SAMUEL COOKE, D. D, Rector St. Bartholomew's Church, Lafayette Place.
Rev. SAMUEL OSGOOD, D. D., Pastor Church of Messiah, Broadway.
Rev. B. M. ADAMS, M. E. Church, Duane Street.
Rev. HEMAN BANGS, late Pastor Centenary M. E. Church, Brooklyn.
Rev. W. S. MIKELS, Pastor Baptist Church, Sixteenth Street.

From Dr. G. F. J. Colburn, Doctor Dental Surgery, Newark, N. J.

"The Popular Dentrifice, known as VAN BUSKIRK'S "SOZODONT," besides being a very pleasant addition to the toilet, contains ingredients that, if used according to the directions, will prove of the greatest utility to the health of the mouth and teeth."

☞ BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. ☜
Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers.
HALL & RUCKEL,
je7is4m New York.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

An Effectual Worm Medicine.

BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS,

OR WORM LOZENGES. Much sickness, undoubtedly, with children and adults, attributed to other causes, is occasioned by worms. The "VERMIFUGE COMFITS," although effectual in destroying worms, can do no possible injury to the most delicate child. This valuable combination has been successfully used by physicians, and found to be safe and sure in eradicating worms, so hurtful to children.

CHILDREN HAVING WORMS require immediate attention, as neglect of the trouble often causes prolonged sickness.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS IN CHILDREN are often overlooked. Worms in the stomach and bowels cause irritation, which can be removed only by a sure remedy. The combination of ingredients used in making *Brown's "Vermifuge Comfits"* is such as to give the best possible effect with safety.

CURTIS & BROWN, Proprietors, New York. Sold by all Dealers in Medicines, at 25 cts. a box. je21isly

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO FAMILIES LIVING IN THE COUNTRY.

DR. BOYNT N'S MEDICINE CHEST

IS PUT UP IN SAN FRANCISCO EXpressly for the use of Families, and consists of a chest of moderate dimensions, neat in its appearance, containing those household articles, simple remedies, that families always feel like keeping on hand for immediate and common use, and a book of brief instructions, describing their use.

The object in preparing this chest was not to make doctors, but for the simple purpose of nursing; hence a majority of the remedies are such as are familiar to nearly all who are advanced in life, and the book is simply a representation of those plain truths relating to the department of the nurse already set forth in more extensive works. It was the object, not to say many things, but to say few things—to simplify and make plain for the most common use. And in selecting the contents of the chest, the object was not to set forth something new and wonderful, but those old, and of acknowledged worth.

In view of the above facts, physicians have everywhere encouraged the circulation of this chest in unmistakeable terms. They recognize the fact that families do not, will not, need not call on them on the occasion of every slight derangement or infirmity. They do not and can not deny the fact that such objects of home care rest upon heads of families.

The book gives a description of nearly every medicine in the collection, their use and their component parts, so that every person may know what he is receiving into his stomach or applying to his person. This openness and frankness is regarded by the best practitioners and all considerate persons, as more justice than policy. The universal conviction of the more thoughtful is, that that which relates to our health and physical well being in this life should, above all things, be known and not kept in the darkness of secrecy.

Physicians in San Francisco, Sacramento, Stockton, Knight's Landing, Cacheville, Marysville, Colusa, Oroville, Lincoln, Folsom, and Auburn, have, either with their own hands expressed their most favorable sentiments to the enterprise, or permitted us to do so in connection with their names.

In regard to the merit of the chest, there has been but one purpose, namely: to make it worthy of the place to which it is assigned in the family.

We subjoin the following statistics from Sutter County, California:

The undersigned have had Dr. Boynton's medicine chest in their families for the last few months, and willingly state that they regard it as a wise provision, strictly practical and highly useful. * * * * * *

Every person having the Chest in the above county has signed the above article. The publishing of the names being unnecessary, we withhold them and save space.

The undersigned have known Dr. Boynton's Medicine Chest for the last few months, and regard it as a wise provision, and highly useful in every family. The medicines being put up with instructions, its utility, convenience, and great economy are unquestionable.

Signed by Judge Hurlburt and 45 others.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, } ss.
County of Sutter. }

I, C. E. Wilcoxen, County Clerk in and for said County, hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with a majority of the individuals whose names are subscribed to the foregoing certificates, and that they are good and substantial citizens of said county.

Witness my hand and official seal, this 27th day of December, A. D. 1865.

[L.S.] C. E. WILCOXEN, *County Clerk.*

The undersigned will spend the next few weeks in traveling over California, for the purpose of engaging an agent in every district to sell this Family Chest. And as the worth and great convenience of this Chest is generally acknowledged, agents will have every assurance of success.

au23is3m **E. NORRIS.**

NORTH AMERICA LIFE INSURANCE CO.

THE MOST RESPONSIBLE COMPANY IN THE WORLD.

By an Act of the last Legislature of New York, the Policies of this Company EXCLUSIVELY will be guaranteed by the State---bear the Seal of the State, and be countersigned by the Insurance Commissioner.

The Most Liberal Company IN THE WORLD.

NO RESTRICTION ON OCCUPATION.

Policyholders allowed to Reside ANYWHERE ON THE GLOBE, (EXCEPT BETWEEN THE TROPICS,) WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.

Policyholders allowed to Travel ANYWHERE ON THE GLOBE, WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.

POLICIES Indisputable from any Cause, FROM DATE OF ISSUE.

CLERGYMEN AND THEIR WIVES INSURED TEN PER CENT. LESS THAN USUAL RATES.

No. 302 Montgomery St., N. E. Corner of Pine.

J. A. EATON & CO.,
MANAGERS OF THE PACIFIC BRANCH.
SAMUEL PILLSBURY, Local Agent.
H. H. RUSSELL, } Agents.
GEO. W. MORGAN, }
N. J. STREET, }
W. F. BRANDRETH, Traveling Agent.
july26-istf

Estate of Henry Russell, Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given, by the undersigned, Executrix of the Will of Henry Russell, deceased, to the Creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit the same, with the necessary vouchers, within ten months from the first publication of this notice, to the undersigned, at her place for the transaction of business, No. 135 Montgomery Street, in the City and County of San Francisco. Claims may be left with Mr. Samuel Read, at said place.

CALISTA RUSSELL,
August 10th, 1866. Executrix as aforesaid.
au16-5w

AGUA DE MAGNOLIA.—The prettiest thing, the "sweetest thing," and the most of it for the least money. It overcomes the odor of perspiration; softens and adds delicacy to the skin; is a delightful perfume; allays headache and inflammation, and is a necessary companion in the sick room, in the nursery, and upon the toilet sideboard. It can be obtained everywhere at one dollar per bottle.

The effect of Lyon's Magnetic Insect Powder is almost instantaneous death to everything of the insect species. Fleas, particularly, cannot live where it is. It is most wonderful in this respect, being entirely harmless to the human family. Many worthless imitations are offered. Be particular and receive none but LYON'S. Each flask of the genuine bears the signature of E. Lyon, and the stamp of DEMAS BARNES & Co.

S. T. - 1860 - X.

Persons of sedentary habits, troubled with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation &c., deserve to suffer if they will not try the celebrated PLANTATION BITTERS, which are now recommended by the highest medical authorities, and warranted to produce an *immediate* beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure, and must supersede all other tonics where a healthy, gentle stimulant is required.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.

They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya bark, wintergreen, sassafrass, roots and herbs, all preserved in perfectly pure St. Croix rum. For particulars, see circulars and testimonials around each bottle.

Beware of imposters. Examine every bottle. See that it has our private U. S. stamp unmutilated over the cork, with plantation scene, and our signature on a fine steel plate, side label. See that our bottle is not refilled with spurious and deleterious stuff. Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters by the gallon or in bulk, is an impostor. Any person imitating this bottle, or selling any other material therein, whether called Plantation Bitters or not, is a criminal under the U. S. Law, and will be so prosecuted by us. The demand for Drake's Plantation Bitters, from ladies, clergymen, merchants, &c., is incredible. The simple trial of a bottle is the evidence we present of their worth and superiority. They are sold by all respectable druggists, grocers, physicians, hotels, saloons, steamboats and country stores.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.

Have you a hurt child or a lame horse? Use the Mexican Mustang Liniment.

For cuts, sprains, burns, swellings and caked breasts, the Mexican Mustang Liniment is a certain cure.

For rheumatism, neuralgia, stiff joints, stings and bites, there is nothing like the Mexican Mustang Liniment.

For spavined horses, the poll-evil, ringbone and sweeny, the Mexican Mustang Liniment never fails.

For wind-galls, scratches, big-head and splint, the Mexican Mustang Liniment is worth its weight in gold.

Cuts, bruises, sprains and swellings, are so common and certain to occur in every family, that a bottle of this Liniment is the best investment that can be made.

It is more certain than the doctor—it saves time in sending for the doctor—it is cheaper than the doctor, and should never be dispensed with.

"In lifting the kettle from the fire, it tipped over and scalded my hands terribly. * * * The Mustang Liniment extracted the pain, caused the sore to heal rapidly, and left very little scar. CHAS. FOSTER, 420 Broad Street, Philadelphia."

Mr. S. Litch, of Hyde Park, Vt., writes: "My horse was considered worthless, (spavin) but since the use of the Mustang Liniment, I have sold him for $150. Your Liniment is doing wonders up here."

All genuine is wrapped in steel plate engravings, signed G. W. Westbrook, Chemist, and has also the private U. S. stamp of DEMAS BARNES & Co. over the top. Look *closely*. Sold by all Druggists, at 25, 50 cts., and $1 00.

All who value a beautiful head of hair, and its preservation from premature baldness and turning gray, will not fail to use Lyon's celebrated Kathairon. It makes the hair rich, soft and glossy, eradicates dandruff, and causes the hair to grow with luxuriant beauty. It is sold everywhere.

E. THOMAS LYON, Chemist, N. Y.
Sold by all Druggists.

LYON'S EXTRACT OF PURE JAMAICA GINGER—for Indigestion, Nausea, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Cholera Morbus, &c., where a warming genial stimulant is required. Its careful preparation and entire purity, make it a cheap and reliable article for culinary purposes. Sold everywhere at 50 cts. per bottle.
ap26-isply

PACIFIC BUSINESS COLLEGE,

751 MARKET STREET,
(BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH,)
SAN FRANCISCO.

An institution designed to prepare Young and Middle Aged Men for an Active and Successful

BUSINESS LIFE.

This is the Largest, Most Complete and Thorough Institution of the kind on the Coast, and

The Only Commercial College which is Conducted on Actual Business Principles.

Its great system of Business Training is endorsed by the Most Eminent Financiers and Business Men of the Nation.

REGULAR BANKS AND BUSINESS OFFICES HAVE BEEN INTRODUCED.

By which we are enabled to fit our Students in the Best Possible Manner and Shortest Possible Time, for Active Business Life.

Those in pursuit of a
PRACTICAL BUSINESS EDUCATION,
Should examine the merits of this College. Send for

THE COLLEGE REVIEW,

Giving full particulars of the College, besides containing other important and interesting matter. Sent free to all desiring it. Further particulars can be had by calling at the College, or addressing

E. P. HEALD,
President Business College,
je7-6m San Francisco.

RIEHARDSON'S NEW METHOD FOR THE PIANOFORTE.

"Deserves our hearty recommendation." N. Y. Musical Review.
"Unexceptionable in taste and style." Dwight's Journal.
"We quite endorse Mr. Dwight's opinion." New York Musical World.
"A School that will do excellent service." Deutsche Musk-Zeiting, Phil.
"Soundest, clearest, best book for the Piano." Phil. Evening Bulletin.
"A work of solid and enduring merit." Phil. City Item.
"Will supersede every other of the kind." Worcester Spy.
"An improvement on all other Piano books." Syracuse Journal.
"Possesses merit not claimed by other works." Cleveland Herald.
"Common sense, plain talk, and brevity." Boston Journal.
"Presents many new and important ideas." N. Y. Tablet.
"No Piano book comparable in value to it." New Covenant.

No long, dry lessons, nor wearisome exercises, but Sprightly Studies throughout, and Charming Melodies for practice at every step. It is all that can be desired. Price $3 75. Sent post paid. OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers, 227 Washington Street, Boston. For sale by all Music Dealers.
au9tch

Cobbin's Illustrated DOMESTIC PHOTOGRAPH BIBLE, WITH CONCORDANCE.

AS A PRACTICAL FAMILY BIBLE, COBBINS' has no superior. Eminent Divines pronounce it THE BEST.

It contains Marginal References, Questions at the close of each Chapter, Critical Notes and Practical Reflections, John Brown's Complete Concordance, over 700 Illustrations, together with a Family Photograph Department, Steel Maps, etc.

Rev. Dr. Spring says of it:

"The work has been in my possession over two years, and, each month, has grown in my esteem."

The work is sold exclusively by Agents, to whom a liberal commission is allowed.

Ministers, Teachers and others desiring to engage in the sale of this valuable Bible, will please address

R. J. TRUMBULL,
217 Montgomery St.,
july12is3m San Francisco.

"OLD FOLKS' MUSIC."

CONTINENTAL HARMONY. A collection of Ancient Music, suitable for Old Folks' Concerts and Social Circles, including several Patriotic and Home Songs. $1 50.

ANCIENT HARMONY REVIVED. A Selection of music as originally written by Billings, Belcher, Edson, Holden, Holyoke, Maxim, Ingalls, Goff, Kimball, Reed, Swan, Wood, West, and others. $1 38.

FATHER KEMP'S OLD FOLKS' CONCERT TUNES. 40 cents.

☞ Sent by mail, post paid.

OLIVER DITSON & CO.,
Publishers, Boston.

Also, for sale by the Music Dealers of San Francisco. july12tch

OAKLAND SEMINARY, —FOR— YOUNG LADIES.

The eigth year of this Institution commenced on January 9th, 1866. Catalogues, containing full information, can be obtained at the Seminary, or at the principal bookstores in San Francisco.

Mrs. G. M. BLAKE, Principal, Oakland.
jan11 tf

GRAIN BAGS.

HAND-SEWED BURLAP SACKS,

Of Assorted Sizes, from 19x35 to 23x40 inch. New and second-hand

CHICKEN GUNNIES,
28x36 inch.

Baling Rope, of California and New Bedford manufacture. All of the best quality, and for sale in lots to suit, at lowest rates. Consignments of Grain and Hay solicited, and liberal cash advances made.

CURTIS & ALLEN,
Commission Merchants, 313 Davis St, S. F.
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Young Ladies' Seminary, BENICIA.

THE FIRST SESSION OF THE FIFTEENTH YEAR of this well known Institution will commence on Wednesday, August 1st.

Catalogues, containing full information, may be obtained at the Seminary, or at the principal Book Stores in San Francisco.

C. T. MILLS, Principal.
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ARMES & DALLAM,

(Successors to Hawxhurst and Son,)
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,
Brushes, Baskets, Twine, Cordage, Mats, &c.,
AND MANUFACTURERS OF
CALIFORNIA PAILS, TUBS and BROOMS,
Nos. 217 and 219 Sacramento street,
Between Front and Davis, SAN FRANCISCO.
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HAWLEY & CO.,

Importers and Dealers in
HARDWARE,
Building Materials, Carpenters' Tools
AGRICULTURAL AND MINING IMPLEMENTS,
ETC. ETC. ETC.
Corner of California and Battery Streets
ap1 SAN FRANCISCO.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PACIFIC INSURANCE CO.

In compliance with the Act of the Legislature of the State of California, entitled "An Act concerning Corporations," passed April 22d, 1850, the Pacific Insurance Company, of San Francisco, makes the following Annual Report:

I.—The amount of the Capital Stock of this Company, is SEVEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, and paid in GOLD........$750,000.

II.—The amount of the Assets is ONE MILLION and FIFTY-ONE THOUSAND, FOUR HUNDRED and TWENTY DOLLARS and THIRTY-SEVEN CENTS..........$1,051,420 37

III.—THE Company has NO DEBTS.

IV.—The amount of insurance effected during the year, and which remained in force December 31st, 1865:
Fire..........$12,973,949
Marine..........484,406

This Company commenced underwriting Marine Risks August 1st, 1865.

V.—This Company insures against the following risks, viz.: BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MERCHANDISE, RENTS, LEASEHOLDS, VESSELS IN PORT, and THEIR CARGOES, and OTHER PERSONAL PROPERTY, AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

Also, on CARGOES, TREASURE, COMMISSIONS, PROFITS, and WAR RISKS, and ON ALL MARINE and INLAND NAVIGATION RISKS, TO AND FROM ALL PORTS IN THE WORLD.

VI.—This Company will take on any FIRST-CLASS RISK, not to exceed $75,000 (the limit fixed by law), and on all large risks, will reinsure to an extent consistent with PRUDENCE in other RESPONSIBLE COMPANIES.

J. HUNT, President.
A. J. RALSTON, Secretary.

San Francisco, January 18th, 1866.

William Alvord,	L. B. Benchley,
Alex. Weill,	Moses Heller,
Abm. Seligman,	William Scholle,
Anson G. Stiles,	Louis McLane,
John G. Bray,	Oliver Eldridge,
A. Hayward,	A. B. Forbes,
D. W. C. Rice,	J. G. Kellogg,
C. Meyer,	G. W. Bell,
D. J. Oliver,	Chas. Mayne,
Alpheus Bull,	Lloyd Tevis,
W. C. Ralston,	T. L. Barker,
John Wightman,	James De Fremery,
L. Sachs,	William Sherman,
Frederick Billings,	John O. Earl,
S. M. Wilson,	Alfred Borel,
Morton Cheesman,	G. T. Lawton,
William Hooper,	E. L. Goldstein,
John B. Newton,	Moses Ellis,
Edward Martin,	P. L. Weaver,
D. O. Mills,	David Stern.

H. Haussmann.

State of California, City and County of San Francisco—ss. On this nineteenth day of January, A. D. One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-six, personally appeared before me, H. S. Homans, a Notary Public, in and for said City and County, and therein residing, duly commissioned and sworn, A. J. Ralston, who, being duly sworn, did depose and say, that he is the Secretary of the Pacific Insurance Company, and that the statements contained in the foregoing Report of the Pacific Insurance Company are true, full and correct.

A. J. RALSTON.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this 19th day of January, A.D. 1866.

jan25-istf H. S. HOMANS, Notary Public.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, OF SAN FRANCISCO.

CAPITAL, (Paid up in Full,)
ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

Insures Brick, Frame, and other Buildings Merchandise, Furniture, and other Insurable Property against Loss or Damage caused by Fire, on the most favorable terms.

LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID IN Gold Coin.

INDIVIDUAL LIABILITY.

Executive Committee.

ALBERT DIBBLEE,	GEORGE W. GIBBS,
JOHN G. BRAY,	JOSEPH A. DONOHOE,
RICHARD G. SNEATH,	HENRY PIERCE.

WM. PIERCE, Pres't.
D. W. C. THOMPSON, Vice-Pres't.
W. W. WIGGINS, Secretary.
OFFICE:
No. 408 Montgomery St.,
(Opposite Wells, Fargo & Co.)
may17-6m

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

UNION INSURANCE COMPANY,

—OF—
San Francisco, Cal.
Nos. 416 and 418 California Street,
INDIVIDUAL LIABILITY.
Cash Capital, $750,000.

This Company insures against Loss or Damage by FIRE, and also against MARINE and INLAND NAVIGATION risks, on liberal terms.

Losses Promptly and Equitably Adjusted, AND PAID IN GOLD COIN.

CALEB T. FAY, President.
CHARLES D. HAVEN, Secretary.
GUSTAVE TOUCHARD, Marine Director.
au25-istf

SAN FRANCISCO INSURANCE COMPANY,

Incorporated in March, 1861.
Capital and Surplus..........$250,000.
ALL PAID UP IN CASH.

PROPERTY INSURED AGAINST Loss or Damage by Fire at Lowest Current Rates, and Losses paid in Gold.

Premiums received by this Company for Fire Insurance, are not sent to Eastern States nor to Europe, to enrich Stockholders there, but are accumulated for additional Security, to the Capital for the payment of Losses.

By Insuring in this Company, Home Enterprise is encouraged, and Local Insurance Capital is Increased.

OFFICE, 432 MONTGOMERY ST.,
In Donohue, Kelly & Co.'s New Building, southeast corner of Sacramento

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

E. W. BURR,	R. B. WOODWARD,
BENJ. BREWSTER,	E. F. NORTHAM,
L. A. BOOTH,	GEO. J. BROOKS,
C. D. O'SULLIVAN,	JOHN VAN BERGEN,
H. H. HAIGHT,	BENJ. D. DEAN,
WM. BOSWORTH,	GEO. C. BOARDMAN,
J. DE LA MONTANYA,	CHAS. MAYNE,
JOS. G. EASTLAND,	GILES H. GRAY,
O. L. SHAFTER,	EDWARD HULL,
J. ARCHIBALD,	E. F. HALL, JR.,

J. H. RUTENBERG.
GEO. C. BOARDMAN, President.
C. D. O'SULLIVAN, Vice-President.
P. MCSHANE, Sec'y.
E. BIGELOW Agent. Ja 7

GEO. H. POWERS, M. D.,

LATE OPHTHALMIC SURGEON TO BOSTON DISPENSARY, and Assistant to Dr. H. W. Williams in Ophthalmic Department of New City Hospital, Boston, has taken rooms at

626 CALIFORNIA STREET,

and will give exclusive attention to treatment of

DISEASES OF THE EYE.

Office Hours—10½ to 12, and from 2 to 4, P.M.
Dr. Powers refers, by permission, to Rev. A. L. Stone, D. D., Ira P. Rankin, Esq., L. B. Benchley, Esq., San Francisco. je7is3m

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PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO'S Through Line to New York, Carrying the United States Mail

LEAVE FOLSOM STREET WHARF, at 11 o'clock, A.M., on the 10th, 19th, and 30th of every month, (except when those dates fall on Sunday, and then on Saturday preceding,) for PANAMA, connecting, via Panama Railroad, with one of the Company's splendid steamers from ASPINWALL for NEW YORK.

On the 10th, 18th and 30th of each month that has 30 days.

On the 10th, 19th and 30th of each month that has 31 days.

When the 10th, 19th and 30th fall on Sunday, they will leave on Saturday preceding; when the 18th falls on Sunday, they will leave on Monday following.

Steamer leaving San Francisco on the 10th, touches at Manzanillo. All touch at Acapulco.

Departures of 18th or 19th, connect with French Trans-Atlantic Co's steamer for St. Nazaire, and English steamers for South America.

Departure of 10th connects with English steamer for Southampton, and P. R. R. Co's steamer for Central America.

Departure of 30th, connects with English steamer for Tumaco, the port of the new mines.

The following steamships will be dispatched on dates as given below:

Steamers for August.

August 30—GOLDEN AGE, Capt. E. S. Farnsworth, connecting with NEW YORK, Capt. Bradbury.

Cabin passengers berthed through. Baggage checked through—100 pounds allowed each adult.

An experienced Surgeon on board. Medicine and attendance free.

☞ These Steamers will positively sail at 11 o'clock. Passengers are requested to have their baggage on board before 10 o'clock, A.M.

For Merchandise and Freight, apply to Messrs. WELLS, FARGO & CO.

For passage, and all other information, apply at the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.'s office, corner of Sacramento and Leidesdorff streets.

OLIVER ELDRIDGE, Agent.
mh1

California Steam Navigation COMPANY.

Steamer CAPITOL	Capt. E. A. POOLE
" CHRYSOPOLIS	Capt. A. FOSTER.
" YOSEMITE	
" CORNELIA	Capt. W. BROMLEY
" JULIA	Capt. E. CONKLIN.

One of the above steamers leave Broadway Wharf, at 4 o'cl'k P. M., Every Day, (Sundays excepted), for Sacramento and Stockton, connecting with th light-draft steamers for Marysville, Colusa, Chico, and Red Bluff.

Steamships AJAX, PACIFIC, ORIZABA, CALIFORNIA, ACTIVE, and SENATOR, leave as advertised, for Honolulu, Portland, Oregon, New Westminster, British Columbia, Victoria, V. I., Santa Barbara, San Pedro, and San Diego.

OFFICE of the Company, northeast corner of Front and Jackson Streets.

B. M. HARTSHORNE, President.
ap5-istf



ITS EFFECT IS
MIRACULOUS.
The old, the young, the middle aged unite to praise

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER.

It is an entirely new scientific discovery, combining many of the most powerful and restorative agents in the *vegetable kingdom.*

We have such confidence in its merits, and are so sure it will do all we claim for it, that we offer

$1,000 Reward

If the SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER does not give satisfaction in all cases when used in strict accordance with our instructions.

HALL'S *Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer*

has proved itself to be the most perfect preparation for the Hair ever offered to the public.

It is a vegetable compound, and contains no injurious properties whatever.

It is not a Dye, it strikes at the Roots and fills the glands with new life and coloring matter.

IT WILL RESTORE GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR.

It will keep the Hair from falling out.

It cleanses the Scalp, and makes the Hair SOFT, LUSTROUS, AND SILKEN.

IT IS A SPLENDID HAIR-DRESSING!

No person, old or young, should fail to use it. *It is recommended and used by the FIRST MEDICAL AUTHORITY.*

☞ Ask for HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER, and take no other.

The Proprietors offer the SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER to the public, entirely confident that it will bring back the hair to its original color, promote its growth, and in nearly all cases where it has fallen off will restore it unless the person is very aged.

R. P. HALL & CO. Proprietors,
Nashua, N. H.
☞ Sold by all Druggists.
S. E. PHELPS,
625 Market St., San Francisco,
july12 Agent for the Pacific Coast.

TRY IT 50 PER-CENT SAVED BY USING

STANDARD SOAP CO'S CONCENTRATED WASHING POWDER

THIS POWDER IS SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHER Soaps or compounds for Washing and Cleaning. It is made of pure material, and contains nothing that will injure the finest fabric. Equally as good for using in *Hard as Soft Water*. No soap ever required to be used with this Powder *One Pound will make Three Gallons of Beautiful Soft Soap*. It is put up in wrappers of 1 lb each, and in boxes of 10 pounds bulk, with directions.

Sold by all Grocers. Manufactured at
207 Commercial Street, San Francisco.

STANDARD SOAP CO. also manufactures all kinds of LAUNDRY and FAMILY SOAPS, equal to Eastern manufactured. je7isly

Eureka Soap

THIS SOAP IS WHITE AND HARD, AND HAS double the amount of washing qualities that are found in any other soap; therefore, it is the most economical soap in use. It is

SUPERIOR FOR WASHING
FLANNELS,
CAMBRICS,
SILKS, Etc.,
AND WILL REMOVE
INK AND ALL FRUIT STAINS.

Excellent Soft Soap

Can be made of it by dissolving in hot water, and then adding the same amount of cold water. All the Laundries recommend it for excellence and economy.

☞ Sold by Jobbers and Grocers.
Office EUREKA SOAP CO.,
207 Sacramento Street,
july26-3m SAN FRANCISCO.

To My Wife.

I've sought the city o'er to find,
Dearest! a fitting gift for thee;
In vain! there's nothing to my mind
Of all the tasteful things I see.

'Tis not that works of taste and art—
Books, pictures, jewels—I despise;
These have their uses, and impart
Some pleasures even to the wise.

But these are trifles to my thought,
When this full heart would fondly prove,
What price by years it hath been taught
To set on thy pure, faithful love.

Each gift more beautiful and rare,
Seems all unequal to express
The fervent gratitude I bear,
For all thy life-long tenderness!

To every year that speeds its flight
Each must, 'tis said, some grace resign;
But flying years, to my pleased sight,
Add grace to every charm of thine.

The riper judgment, richer mind,
Enlarged experience, firmer will,
Leave no regrets for days behind,
But bless and satisfy me still.

Time, the arch-robber, hath no power
To steal thy solid worth away;
He cannot touch thy peerless dower
Of virtues that know not decay.

My heart's best offering, dearest take—
Its changeless love, its steady trust;
'Tis thine till earth's last tie shall break,
And I shall sleep in silent dust.

Aye, where immortal life shall glow,
Where endless years serenely glide,
Firm is my faith that I shall know
THEE as my fair, IMMORTAL BRIDE!

—*Ray Palmer.*

THE FARM.

Odds and Ends.

SICK or accidentally disabled animals should be confined away from the herd, as soon as the injury or sickness is discovered. When cows are near their time, an accident to one causing "slinking" will be very likely to cause the same disaster to several. Every stock-yard should have one hospital, and many an animal may be preserved from severe sickness by taking it from the herd and changing its diet, blanketing, currying, etc., for a few days. Never "doctor" animals by guesswork. In the anxiety to do something, many are just as apt to do the wrong thing as the right. Consult your family physician in severe cases. If he is a humane man, he will think it no unwarrantable liberty; or watch the symptoms carefully and consult the druggist.

BROOM CORN.—The cultivation of this article seems to be extending. In Massachusetts, and in some parts of New Hampshire, large quantities are annually produced, the brush selling for a big price to the broom manufacturers, and the seed, which is highly nutritive and an excellent food for swine, being retained for domestic purposes. The broom corn requires a rich, warm soil, similar to that required by Indian corn. It is not considered a very strong exhauster, and is generally regarded as a *sure* crop, being but little liable to injuries from the cut worm, or any other insectivorous depredator. It is generally cultivated in drills, the manuring being either broadcast or in drills, as most convenient. The brush ordinarily defrays expenses, and leaves the grain—which often amounts to thirty bushels per acre—a clear gain to the cultivator.

SEEDING TO GRASS AND CLOVER.—This may often be done in February, if the ground is bare and the frost so far out that there is little danger of washing by heavy rains and thaws. Procure the best seed you can of such grasses as you wish to sow—Clover, Timothy, Orchard Grass, etc. Obtain samples of the different dealers, which you may carefully examine for weed seeds, and the excellence of which may be tested, before buying large quantities. Sow upon winter grain when the ground is stiffened by frost or a light snow.

WINTER WHEAT.—See that no water stands on winter grain. During mild and thawy weather, when wheat sown in drills has been partly lifted out by frost, it will often pay to haul half an inch of dirt with hand hoes over the roots. This will save them from farther injury by freezing and thawing. Usually, however, the earliest field work, preceding even that "clearing up" and setting to rights which every farm gets after the weather is settled, is sowing grass and clover.

CHLOROFORM FOR BEES.—A gentleman, writing to the *Maine Farmer*, says: "Having had little satisfaction and much trouble in fumigating bees with puff ball, etc., I bethought me to try chloroform, and shall never use anything else in future. I put about ten drops on a bit of rag, pushed it under the hive from behind, and in about five minutes the bees were all on the bottom board. In this way I united two swarms most successfully."

COWS which "come in" in the spring should have good hay or cut feed (stalks or straw) with bran upon it, and if possible some roots daily. They at least need warm sheds and sunny yards. Good stabling at night and in cold weather, and warm sheltered yards on pleasant days, will make not only a cow's paradise, but reward the farmer with fine calves and a better flow of milk.

SAVE YOUR OLD BREAD.—Every housekeeper, perhaps, does not know, what, however, is true, that pieces of old bread, crumbs, etc., on being soaked and mixed up with dough, in making new bread, improve it very much. All housekeepers who read this recipe should try it, and our word for it, they will never allow pieces of dry bread to be lost afterward.

YOUNG STOCK.—One great means of having fine stock is bestowing good care on them while growing. All kinds, especially colts and calves should be kept rapidly growing, and never lack pure water. Probably three quarters of the young stock of the country nearly or quite stop in their growth during several weeks each winter.

CALVES and yearlings should always be separated from large cattle, and receive more nutritious feed than store animals or dry cows require. Half a pound of oil cake meal per head (soaked or scalded in much water, and sprinkled over the fodder,) will promote health and thrift.

SPRING GRAIN.—Secure the best seed possible. If you sow seed of your own raising, select, by repeated winnowings, the very plumpest and heaviest kernels, and treat that which you buy in the same way, if you can afford to.

COLTS thrive well on one quart of oats each, daily, with a good supply of bright straw or two pounds of hay. The same quantity fed as cut feed, the oats being ground, will be much better for them.

ONE of the most economical ways to feed oats is to thresh off about two-thirds of the grain and feed the straw with the remainder to sheep and cattle. It will be found nearly equal to good hay.

HOT, fresh made brine will relieve a bruise or a felon. The sooner applied the better. Use often until pain is relieved.

THE CASKET OF GEMS.

The True Gentleman.

'Tis he whose every thought and deed
By rule of virtue moves;
Whose generous tongue disdains to speak
The thing his heart disproves.

Who never did a slander forge,
His neighbor's fame to wound;
Nor hearken to a false report,
By malice whispered round.

Who, vice, in all its pomp and power,
Can treat with just neglect;
And piety, though clothed in rags,
Religiously respect.

Who to his plighted word and trust
Has ever firmly stood;
And, though he promise to his loss,
He makes his promise good.

Whose soul in usury disdains
His treasure to employ;
Whom no reward can ever bribe,
The guiltless to destroy.

DON'T dwell on the dark side of things, but on life's brightest aspect. "He who goes into his garden to seek cobwebs and spiders, no doubt will find them, while he who looks for a flower may return into his house with one blooming in his bosom.

CONSCIENCE is God's spy in the bosom, and as a scribe, as a register, sits in the closet of our hearts, with pen in hand, and makes a memorandum of all our secret ways and secret crimes, which is above the cognizance of men.

ANGELS, in the grave, will not question thee as to the amount of wealth thou hast left behind thee, but what good thou hast done, while in the world, to entitle thee to a seat among the blessed.

GIVE a man brains and riches, and he is a king; brains without riches, and he is a slave; riches without brains, and he is a fool.

MUSIC can make a sad man merry, a merry man merrier, a lover more loving, and a religious man more religious.

OUR worldly comforts would be a sea to drown us, if our crosses were not a plank to save us.

JOY and grief have alike their tears; guilt and innocence alike have their blushes.

IT is the best proof of the virtues of a family circle to see a happy fireside.

IF we would merit confidence, we should combine integrity with ability.

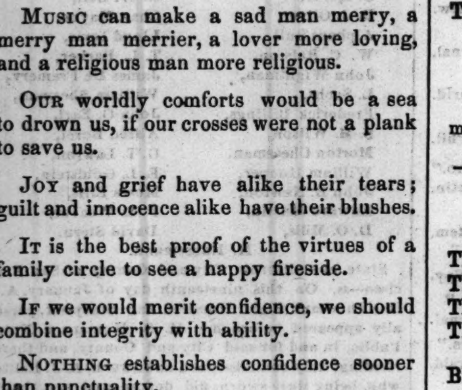
NOTHING establishes confidence sooner than punctuality.

ONE man in the right, ready to die, will chase a thousand.

An Old Song, set to a New Tune.

1866.

"As spring approaches
Ants and Roaches
From their holes come out
And Mice and Rats,
In spite of cats,
Gaily skip about."



"18 years established in N. Y. City."
"Only infallible remedies known."
"Free from poisons."
"Not dangerous to the Human Family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

"Costar's" Rat, Roach, etc., Exter's
Is a paste—used for *Rats, Mice, Roaches, Black and Red Ants*, &c., &c., &c., &c.

"Costar's" Bed-Bug Exterminator,
Is a liquid or wash—used to destroy and also as a preventive for *Bed-Bugs*, &c.

"Costar's" Electric Powder for Insects
Is for *Moths, Mosquitoes, Fleas, Bed-Bugs, Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals*, &c., &c.

☞ !!! BEWARE !!! of all worthless imitations.
☞ See that "COSTAR'S" name is on each Box, Bottle, and Flask, before you buy.
☞ Address,

HENRY R. COSTAR,
484 Broadway, N. Y.

☞ Sold by all Druggists and Retailers.
Agents for the Pacific Coast,

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, San Francisco and Sacramento, California.

1866.

INCREASE OF RATS.—The *Farmer's Gazette*, (English) asserts and proves by figures, that one pair of RATS will have a progeny and descendants no less than 651,050 in three years. Now, unless this immense family can be kept down, they would consume more food than would sustain 65,000 human beings.
☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement, above.

1866.

RATS *versus* BIRDS.—Whoever engages in shooting small birds is a cruel man; whoever aids in exterminating *rats* is a benefactor. We should like some one to give us the benefit of their experience in driving out these pests. We need something besides dogs, cats, and traps for this business.—*Scientific American, N. Y.*
☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.

1866.

"COSTAR'S RAT EXTERMINATOR is simple, safe, and sure—the most perfect RAT-ification meeting we have ever attended. Every Rat that can get it, properly prepared, will eat it, and every one that eats it will die, generally at some place as distant as possible from where it was taken.—*Lake Shore, (Mich.) Mirror.*
☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement, above.

1866.

HOUSEKEEPERS troubled with vermin need be so no longer, if they use "COSTAR'S" Exterminator. We have used it to our satisfaction, and if a box cost $5, we would have it. We have tried poisons, but they effected nothing; but "Costar's" article knocks the breath out of Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants, and Bedbugs quicker than we can write it. It is in great demand all over the country.—*Medina, Ohio, Gazette.*
☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement, above.

1866.

A VOICE FROM THE FAR WEST.—Speaking of "COSTAR'S" Rat, Roach, Ant, &c., Exterminator—"more grain and provisions are destroyed annually in Grant County by vermin than would pay for tons of this Rat and Insect Killer."—*Lancaster, Wis., Herald*
☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement, above.

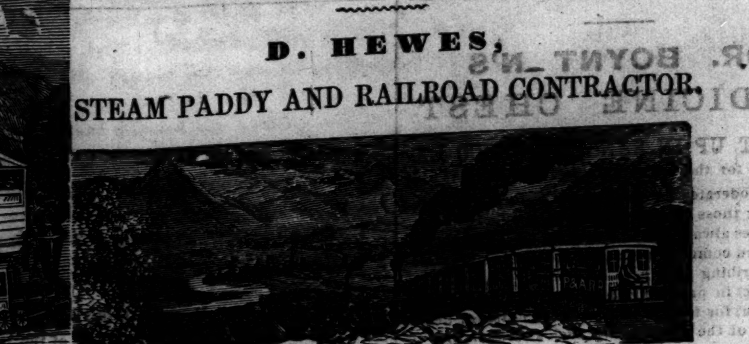
1866.

FARMERS AND HOUSEKEEPERS—should recollect that hundreds of dollars' worth of Grain, Provisions, etc., are annually destroyed by Rats, Mice, Ants, and other insects and vermin—all of which can be prevented by a few dollars' worth of "COSTAR'S" Rat, Roach, and Vermin Exterminator, bought and used freely.
☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement, above.
☞ Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.
☞ Agents for the Pacific Coast,

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
july12-3m San Francisco and Sacramento, Cal.

GEO. F. SILVESTER,
SEEDSMAN,
Importer and Dealer in all kinds of
VEGETABLE, FLOWER, FIELD, FRUIT, AND TREE SEEDS, GARDEN TOOLS, PLANTS, TREES, Etc., Etc., Etc.,
No. 317 Washington Street,
Bet. Battery and Front, SAN FRANCISCO.
je7istf





THE
PACIFIC AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD!
THE IMMEDIATE WANT OF THE AGE,
AND THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

D. HEWES,
STEAM PADDY AND RAILROAD CONTRACTOR.

WE ARE NOW OFFERING
OUR IMMENSE STOCK
—OF—
Fine Custom-Made Clothing,
—AND—
Gents' Furnishing Goods,
AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION.
OUR STOCK OF CLOTHING CONSISTS OF
ALL THE LATEST STYLES,
BOTH OF MATERIAL AND FINISH.

A Large Assortment of
Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, Blankets etc.
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

J. R. MEAD & CO.,
mh15tf Cor. Washington and Sansome Sts.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

The London Quarterly Review (Conservative)
The Edinburgh Review (Whig.)
The Westminster Review (Radical.)
The North British Review (Free-Church.)
AND
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (Tory.)

The interest of these Periodicals to American readers, is rather increased than diminished by the articles they contain on our late CIVIL WAR, and though sometimes tinged with prejudice, they may still, considering their great ability, and the different standpoints from which they are written, be read and studied with advantage, by the people of this country, of every creed and party.

TERMS for 1866.

For any one of the Reviews	$4 00	per annum.
For any two of the Reviews	7 00	"
For any three of the Reviews	10 00	"
For all four of the Reviews	12 00	"
For Blackwood's Magazine	4 00	"
For Blackwood and one Review	7 00	"
For Blackwood and any two of the Reviews	10 00	"
For Blackwood and three of the Reviews	13 00	"
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	15 00	"

CLUBS:

A discount of TWENTY PER CENT will be allowed to clubs of four or more persons. Thus, four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent TO ONE ADDRESS for $12 80. Four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood, for $48 00, and so on.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
Publishers,
No. 38 Walker Street, New York
jan25-1m

HENRY DUTTON & SON,
DEALERS IN
Hay & Grain,
PIER NUMBER SEVEN
STEWART STREET, NEAR MISSION
SAN FRANCISCO.
HENRY DUTTON, HENRY DUTTON, JR. je19tf

L. B. Benchley, John Bensley, F. D. Kellogg, J. McMechan.
L. B. BENCHLEY & CO.,
3 and 5 Front St., near Market,
Importers and Jobbers of
American and Foreign
HARDWARE
AGRICULTURAL
—And—
MINING IMPLEMENTS.
ap5tf

Towne & Bacon,
536
CLAY STREET
DO YOU WANT CARDS,
CIRCULARS, POSTERS, BILLHEADS,
Or any description of Printing neatly executed? Send your orders to TOWNE & BACON, 536 Clay Street, opposite Leidesdorff, and you will be satisfied with the quality of the work, and the price charged for it.

FORDHAM & JENNINGS,
Jobbing and Retail Grocers.
FAMILIES, MILLS, SHIPS,
AND
FARMERS
Supplied and Goods delivered to all parts of the City.
Corner of Front and Jackson streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.
may19

ROWLAND, WALKER & CO.
GROCERS,
505 Front Street, and 647 Clay Street,
Are offering a complete assortment of Groceries at Lowest rates. Quality guaranteed.
oods delivered at any point within the city limits
mh9

News Depot Established in 1854.
W. E. LOOMIS,
[Successor to M. ULLMANN]
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Newspapers Periodicals
AND
STATIONERY,
Southeast corner Sansome and Washington Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.

Subscriptions received and POSTAGE PREPAID upon Newspapers and Magazines, both American and English. The following is a partial list of what is received by every Steamer:

New York Journals.
PER ANNUM.
N Y Herald, (California edition) $4; N Y Weekly Herald, $4; N Y Weekly Tribune, $4; N Y Weekly Times, $4; N Y Weekly World, $4; N Y Weekly News, $4; N Y Weekly Day Book, $4; N Y Weekly Albion, $5 50; N Y Weekly Ledger, $4; N Y Sunday Dispatch, $4; N Y Sunday Mercury, $4; N Y Sunday Times, $4; N Y Sunday Atlas, $4; N Y Leader, $4; N Y Harper's Weekly, $4; N Y Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, $4; N Y Leslie's Illustrated Zeitung, (German,) $4; N Y Illustrated Zeitung, (German,) $4; N Y Independent, $4; N Y Scientific American $4; N Y Home Journal, $4; N Y New Nation, $4; N Y Journal of Commerce, $4; N Y Post, $4; N Y Express, $4; N Y Scotch American Journal, $4; N Y Wilkes' Spirit of the Times, $5; N Y Weekly, $4; N Y Police Gazette, $4; N Y Clipper, $4; N Y Mercury, $4; N Y Rural New Yorker, $4; N Y Irish American, $4; N Y Tablet, $4; N Y Metropolitan Record, $4.

Boston Journals.
PER ANNUM.
Boston Journal, $4; Boston Transcript, $4; Boston Waverly Magazine, $5.50; Boston True Flag, $4; Boston Evening Gazette, $4; Boston Post and Statesman, $4; Boston Banner of Light, $4; Boston Littell's Living Age, $8; Boston Literary Companion, $4; Boston Flag of Our Union, $4; Boston Wide World, $4; Boston American Union, $4.

Philadelphia Journals.
PER ANNUM.
Philadelphia Forney's War Press, $4; Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post, $4; Philadelphia Sunday Mercury, $4; Philadelphia Sunday Dispatch, $4; Philadelphia Dollar Newspaper, $4.

Miscellaneous Papers.
PER ANNUM.
Baltimore Sun, $4; Baltimore Clipper, $4; Providence Journal, $4; Portland Transcript, $4; Portland Advertiser, $4; Portland Press, $4; St Louis Republican, $4; Missouri Democrat, $4; Chicago Journal, $4; Louisville Journal, $4; Cincinnati Commercial, $4; Cincinnati Times, $4; Cincinnati Tribune, $4; New Bedford Mercury, $4; Boston Shipping List, $7 50; Forney's Daily Press, $4; Newport Mercury, $4; Detroit Free Press, $4.

San Francisco Papers.
PER ANNUM.
San Francisco Weekly Bulletin, $5; San Francisco Alta California, $5; San Francisco Californian, $5; San Francisco American Flag, $5; San Francisco Argus, $8; San Francisco Golden Era, $5; San Francisco Sunday Mercury, $4; San Francisco Scientific and Mining Press, $5; San Francisco California Spirit of the Times, $5; San Francisco Irish News, $5; Sacramento Weekly Union, $5.

Monthly Periodicals.
PER ANNUM.
Harper's Monthly, $4; Beadle's Monthly, $3 50; Atlantic Monthly, $4; Sunday Magazine, $4; Leslie's Family Magazine, $4; Lady's Friend, $2. Godey's Lady's Book, $4; Peterson's National Magazine, 3; Le Bon Ton, $6; Arthur's Home Magazine, 2 50; Lady's Repository, $4; Banker's Magazine, $6; Ballou's Dollar Magazine, $2 50; Rebellion Record, $6; Harper's Pictorial History of the War, $4; Leslie's Pictorial History of the War, $4; Hunt's Merchant's Magazine, $6; Merry's Museum, $2; American Agriculturist, $2; The Horticulturist, $3; Nick Nax, $2; Yankee Notions, $2; Merryman's Monthly, $2; Comic Monthly, 2; Phunny Phellow, $2; Budget of Fun, $2; Phunniest Phun, $2; Monthly Novelette, $3; Harper's Weekly, $5; Leslie's Illustrated (monthly parts) $5; Waverly Magazine, (monthly parts) $6; Literary Companion, (monthly parts) $4; Demorest's Mirror of Fashion, (monthly) $4; Brownson's Review, each $1 25; Braithwaite's Retrospect, $8.

Foreign Newspapers and Periodicals.
PER ANNUM.
Illustrated London News, $13; Illustrated London Punch, $8; Illustrated London Fun, $8; Illustrated London Times, $10 50; Illustrated London Queen, $15; London Journal, $8; London Weekly Dispatch, $14; Bell's Life in London, $13; Once-a-Week, $8; Illustrated Sporting News, $8; London Saturday Review, $16; London Weekly Times, $10; London Mining Journal, $13; Blackwood's Magazine, $4; Eclectic Magazine, $6; Temple Bar Magazine, $6; Cornhill Magazine, $6; Once-a-Week (monthly parts), $6: All the Year Round (monthly parts), $6; Chambers' Journal, $4; London Art Journal, $15; London World of Fashion $6; Westminster Review, $3; North British Review, $8; London Quarterly Review, $3; Edinburgh Quarterly Review, $3; Congressional Globe, with Appendix, $12.

Newspapers or Periodicals not enumerated in the above list, will be promptly procured when desired. All orders for small packages of Stationery, New Novels, or Cutlery, filled promptly and forwarded by mail, or otherwise, as desired, to any part of the Pacific Coast.

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June22-tf

PACIFIC
FEMALE COLLEGE,
OAKLAND.
The next term of this Institution, will commence on
Wednesday, the 3d of January, 1866.
Catalogues containing information, can be had on application to
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at Oakland.
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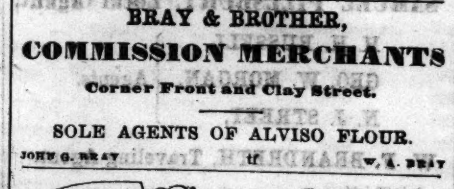




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Were awarded the
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Great International Exhibition in London,
Over the two hundred and sixty-nine Pianos entered for competition from all parts of the world.
The special correspondent of the New York Times says:
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A constant supply of the above superior instruments can be found at the Agent's,
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Piano Tuning,
Done by a first class workman, from Steinway & Son's Factory, New York.
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Jobbers and Country Merchants supplied upon the most favorable terms.
☞ Orders promptly and carefully executed.
We are also Agents for the sale of
Lillie's celebrated Wrought and Chilled Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, and Bank Locks.
The experience of years proves them to be the best Safes in the world.
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JARVIS JEWETT,
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AGENT,
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AYER'S
Sarsaparilla
FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.
And for the speedy cure of the following complaints:
Scrofula and Scrofulous Affections, such as Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, Eruptions, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Blains, and all Skin Diseases.

OAKLAND, Ind., 6th June, 1859.

J. C. AYER & Co. Gents: I feel it my duty to acknowledge what your Sarsaparilla has done for me. Having inherited a Scrofulous infection, I have suffered from it in various ways for years. Sometimes it burst out in Ulcers on my hands and arms; sometimes it turned inward and distressed me at the stomach. Two years ago it broke out on my head and covered my scalp and ears with one sore, which was painful and loathsome beyond description. I tried many medicines and several physicians, but without much relief from any thing. In fact, the disorder grew worse. At length I was rejoiced to read in the Gospel Messenger that you had prepared an alterative (Sarsaparilla), for I know from your reputation that any thing you made must be good. I sent to Cincinnati and got it, and used it till it cured me. I took it, as you advise, in small doses of a teaspoonful over a month, and used almost three bottles. New and healthy skin soon began to form under the scab, which after a while fell off. My skin is now clear, and I know by my feelings that the disease has gone from my system. You can well believe that I feel what I am saying when I tell you, that I hold you to be one of the apostles of the age, and remain ever gratefully. Yours,
ALFRED B. TALLEY.

St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Dropsy.

Dr. Robert M. Preble writes from Salem, N. Y., 12th Sept., 1859, that he has cured an inveterate case of *Dropsy*, which threatened to terminate fatally, by the persevering use of our Sarsaparilla, and also a dangerous *Malignant Erysipelas* by large doses of the same; says he cures the common *Eruptions* by it constantly.

Bronchocele, Goitre or Swelled Neck.

Zebulon Sloan of Prospect, Texas, writes: "Three bottles of your Sarsaparilla cured me from a *Goitre*—a hideous swelling on the neck, which I had suffered from over two years."

Leucorrhœa or Whites, Ovarian Tumor, Uterine Ulceration, Female Diseases.

Dr. J. B. S. Channing, of New York City, writes; "I most cheerfully comply with the request of your agent in saying I have found your Sarsaparilla a most excellent alterative in the numerous complaints for which we employ such a remedy, but especially in *Female Diseases* of the Scrofulous diathesis. I have cured many inveterate cases of Leucorrhœa by it, and some where the complaint was caused by *ulceration of the uterus*. The ulceration itself was soon cured. Nothing within my knowledge equals it for these female derangements."

Edward S. Marrow, of Newbury, Ala., writes, "A dangerous *ovarian tumor* on one of the females in my family, which had defied all the remedies we could employ, has at length been completely cured by your Extract of Sarsaparilla. Our physician thought nothing but extirpation could afford relief, but he advised the trial of your Sarsaparilla as the last resort before cutting, and it proved effectual. After taking your remedy eight weeks no symptom of the disease remains."

Syphilis and Mercurial Disease.

NEW ORLEANS, 25th August, 1859.

DR. J. C. AYER: Sir, I cheerfully comply with the request of your agent, and report to you some of the effects I have realized with your Sarsaparilla.

I have cured with it, in my practice, most of the complaints for which it is recommended, and have found its effects truly wonderful in the cure of *Venereal and Mercurial Disease*. One of my patients had Syphilitic ulcers in his throat, which were consuming his palate and the top of his mouth. Your Sarsaparilla, steadily taken, cured him in five weeks. Another was attacked by secondary symptoms in his nose, and the ulceration had eaten away a considerable part of it, so that I believe the disorder would soon reach his brain and kill him. But it yielded to my administration of your Sarsaparilla; the ulcers healed, and he is well again, not of course without some disfiguration to his face. A woman who had been treated for the same disorder by mercury was suffering from this poison in her bones. They had become so sensitive to the weather that on a damp day she suffered excruciating pain in her joints and bones. She, too, was cured entirely by your Sarsaparilla in a few weeks. I know from its formula, which your agent gave me, that this Preparation from your laboratory must be a great remedy; consequently, these truly remarkable results with it have not surprised me.

Fraternally yours, G. V. LARIMER, M. D.

Rheumatism, Gout, Liver Complaint.

INDEPENDENCE, Preston Co., Va., 6th July, 1859.

DR. J. C. AYER: Sir, I have been afflicted with a painful chronic *Rheumatism* for a long time, which baffled the skill of physicians, and stuck to me in spite of all the remedies I could find, until I tried your Sarsaparilla. One bottle cured me in two weeks, and restored my general health so much that I am far better than before I was attacked. I think it a wonderful medicine. J. FREAM.

Jules Y. Getchell, of St. Louis, writes: "I have been afflicted for years with an *affection of the Liver*, which destroyed my health. I tried every thing, and every thing failed to relieve me; and I have been a broken-down man for some years from no other cause than *derangement of the Liver*. My beloved pastor, the Rev. Mr. Espy, advised me to try your Sarsaparilla, because he said he knew you, and any thing you made was worth trying. By the blessing of God it has cured me, and has so purified my blood as to make a new man of me. I feel young again. The best that can be said of you is not half good enough."

Schirrus, Cancer Tumors, Enlargement, Ulceration, Caries and Exfoliation of the Bones.

A great variety of cases have been reported to us where cures of these formidable complaints have resulted from the use of this remedy, but our space here will not admit them. Some of them may be found in our American Almanac, which the agents below named are pleased to furnish gratis to all who call for them.

Dyspepsia, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Melancholy, Neuralgia.

Many remarkable cures of these affections have been made by the alterative power of this medicine. It stimulates the vital functions into vigorous action, and thus overcomes disorders which would be supposed beyond its reach. Such a remedy has long been required by the necessities of the people, and we are confident that this will do for them all that medicine can do.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,
FOR THE RAPID CURE OF
Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the Relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced Stages of the Disease.

This is a remedy so universally known to surpass any other for the cure of throat and lung complaints, that it is useless here to publish the evidence of its virtues. Its unrivalled excellence for coughs and colds, and its truly wonderful cures of pulmonary disease, have made it known throughout the civilized nations of the earth. Few are the communities, or even families, among them who have not some personal experience of its effects—some living trophy in their midst of its victory over the subtle and dangerous disorders of the throat and lungs. As all know the dreadful fatality of these disorders, and as they know, too, the effects of this remedy, we need not do more than to assure them that it has now all the virtues that it did have when making the cures which have won so strongly upon the confidence of mankind.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

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F. E. WEYGANT having sold his entire interest in the Tremont House, Jackson street, is now prepared to devote his whole attention to his patrons at the well-known
"INTERNATIONAL,"
Jackson Street, above Montgomery Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.
This House has lately had extensive additions, and a thorough renovation, including new beds, which makes it one of the largest (AND BEING CONDUCTED ON TEMPERANCE PRINCIPLES) the most quiet and best appointed Hotel, on the Pacific Coast.
BARBER SHOP AND BATH HOUSE ATTACHED TO THE HOTEL.
Persons arriving on Boats or Cars will always find the International Coach in readiness to convey them to the House. FREE OF CHARGE. mar3

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NOTICE
Mr. GILBERT PALACHE has an interest in our business from this date.
H. M. NEWHALL & CO.
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And other similar work.
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BRYAN BATTE
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Particular attention is invited to this En
as a FUEL SAVER, is superior to any oth
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Within the last twelve months we have
largely to our former very liberal facilities
out the best description of work, with dis
prices will be as low as they can possib
consistently with our purpose to allow no
class work to leave our establishment.
jan5-tf GODDAR

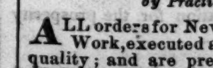
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Improved Water Wh
giving the greatest power, at lower cost
Wheel in use. There are over 800 run
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Superior for working either Gold or S
Genuine White Iron Stamp Shoes a
made from Iron Imported by us for this
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Having been engaged in the past eigh
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HORIZONTAL,
High Pressure Steam En
constructed on the most approved princ
the economization of fuel.
BOILERS of all kinds, made of the be
STEAMBOAT, Locomotive, Traction, Ho
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WATER WHEELS, Breast or Overshot,
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QUARTZ MILLS of five Stamps and up
fully designed, plans made, and the m
built to correspond. PROSPECTIN
TERY of two stamps, with iron
which can be easily transported
place to place. MORTARS, hig
low or in sections. Stamp Shoe
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of every description, for all purposes.
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PLANS and ESTIMATES for every de
Machinery on application.
☞ Illustrated Circular, for 1866, sent
plication.

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[Established 1850.]
First, Natoma and Fremont St
Iron Founders, Steam Engine
comotive Builders,
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These works have lately been increased
tion of New shops on Fremont Street, d
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for turning out machinery promptly and
are now unequaled in the State. Their B
have a so been enlarged correspondingly.
The Company are now prepared to exe
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Mills, Quartz Mills, Sugar Mills, and
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SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE
Hepburn & Peterson Reducing Pan a
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They have a large assortment of Pattern
ing and Hoisting Machinery, Gearing, Pu
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naces, Grate Bars, House Fronts, Ornam
Posts and Paling, Stoves, Ranges, etc., etc.
Quartz Stampers, Shoes and Dies, of best
Quartz Screens of Russia Iron punched
feb16

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by Practical Boiler Makers.
ALL orders for New Work or the repa
Work, executed as ordered and war
quality; and are prepared to furnish
AND BOILERS of all size, of Californ
ture and warranted.
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LEWIS COFFEY. jan5-tf J. N

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ral equipments constan
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Sole agent for BARSTOW'S PATEN
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NEWSPAPER, devoted to Religion
and General News; under the control, of
Association of California.
of no sect or party, and is pledged to the
of Religion and Education, and com
itself to the consideration and support of
of California.
THURSDAY MORNINGS, for the Trustees,
are—J. W. CLARK, CYRUS PALMER, E.
E. P. FLINT, NATHANIEL GRAY, and
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SUBSCRIBERS AND POSTMASTERS.—The
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of America.



For right is right, since God is God,
And right the day must win;
To doubt would be disloyalty,
To falter would be sin.

ain "Unsurpassed" Hymn.

the *New Englander* for August, 1860, Dr.
pronounces the following exquisite hymn
passed in the English or any other lan-
" and adds, that "perhaps it is as near per-
as any uninspired language can be." It is
ascribed to Hillhouse the poet, *i. e.* James
house; but, according to Dr. Bacon, it was
by his younger brother, Augustus L. Hill-
who died near Paris in March, 1859.]

Trembling before thine awful throne,
O Lord! in dust my sins I own:
Justice and mercy for my life
Contend! O! smile and heal the strife.

The Saviour smiles! upon my soul
New tides of hope tumultuous roll—
His voice proclaims my pardon found,
Seraphic transport wings the sound.

Earth has a joy unknown in Heaven—
The new-born peace of sin forgiven!
Tears of such pure and deep delight,
Ye angels! never dimm'd your sight.

Ye saw of old, on chaos rise
The beauteous pillars of the skies;
Ye know where morn exulting springs,
And evening folds her drooping wings.

Bright heralds of th' Eternal Will,
Abroad his errands ye fulfill;
Or, thron'd in floods of beamy day,
Symphonious in his presence play.

Loud is the song—the heavenly plain
Is shaken with the choral strain—
And dying echoes, floating far,
Draw music from each chiming star.

But I amid your choirs shall shine,
And all your knowledge shall be mine:
Ye on your harps must lean to hear
A secret chord that mine will bear.

EDITORIAL VISITS.

cksonville is finely located at a south-
ern point in the large Rogue River
. Back of it, coming down from the
east, and passing it just to the west,
bending directly to the north, is a
, hilly, or mountainous forest region.
rises higher as it extends to the north,
a distance of some twenty-five miles,
the river breaks out of the valley, it
directly to the east as a high mount-
, dark with its dense forests, and
by ridges, till shut from view by the
ing of another high range rising ab-
from the valley some twelve miles
and extending past the town on the
to join the first mentioned heights some
miles to the northeast. Thus there is
rich, magnificent valley in front of
own, the main body of it some twenty
in diameter, with two great branches
up the Rogue River to the east, shut
from view by the last high range; the
running southeast up Bear Creek,
miles, to its head, by eight or ten
in front of the town.
er all this region summer rains are
—sufficient for the finest meadows
othy grass and all varieties of grain.
winters, also, are mild, with rarely ten
of snow.
e town is not large—of perhaps some
hundred inhabitants—though most of
rge valley is taken up and cultivated
od farms and ranches.
re is one good public school in the
and a large organization of Good
lars, for the promotion of temperance,
also both Odd Fellows and Masons.
is religious worship, with preaching,
town, Rev. Mr. Williams, Presbyte-
nce in three weeks, and a good Sun-
School each Sabbath.
Williams has been laboring with
and much acceptance in this region
last five or six years, improving
Sabbath in different parts of his large
For, excepting an assistant lately
, Mr. Williams has been for some
the only Protestant minister of whom
ld hear in four or even five southern
es of Oregon. Mr. W. also corrobo-
this statement as according with his
ation. His assistant is Rev. Mr.
from the Willamette Valley, who
spring come into the region to la-
a Presbyterian minister, settling at
, nearly twenty miles southeast of
ville.
large splendid region must teem
immense population in the course
but the moral, religious, and even
character of the people must be
determined by the faithful labors of
two ministers of the cross of Christ.
from the standard of morality and
which religion sets up, or is handed
a tradition from religion, there is
standard among a people, and men
ards the brutes. But true christian
tion elevates, purifies, ennobles a
without limit, and blesses them in
department of good.
stage took us rapidly on up this
valley, gradually narrowing, be-
mountainous wooded ranges, into a
mantic vale, till, at length, the road,
to the right, rose higher and higher,
y for hours, up the real Siskiou